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POOR OLD HERALD :- " Why poor ?" do you despeak not of your quality, but of your condition, not critically, but by way of commiseration. "But why serable?" perhaps you will add equally offended. Because you never have a play day, a breathing spell, a chance to speed away from the clattering city to the musical sea shore, to there bathe your weary soul in seas of-foaming brine. Sole preacher to whom no leave of absence is voted, sole instructor whose vacation never comes, sole sentinel who is never relieved, sole battler who is never furloughed, are you not to be commiserated? Accept a friendly suggestion, one which I dare say you have never before received. Take a vacation on your own responsibility, and hie away for two weeks to " the sounding shore." get him. Think with what heightened interest your next visits will be looked for and welcomed. Your absence will show the people how important you are to them, something which they now do not half realize. Some of them will think, "Well, I declare, I would give the whole annual fee for those two missing visits of the old Herald." Come and let us soothe our excited nerves in the surges, and in the mild sea air renew our

"' Poor' old Correspondent!" I hear you retort. "Who is to be commiserated, the man whose daily labor is exhilarating joy, or he who with exhausted nerve and wearied limb drags himself away from home and the wonted rounds of duty, to join the great assembly of dyspeptics, epileptics, invalids bilious, dropsical, asthmatical, hysteriacs, hypochondriacs and iacs, in order to nurse up and marshal for the future the shattered remnants of his strength? Who is to be pitied, the man who daily moves among the strong and fair and happy, or he whose sole society

Stay, good Herald, happy Herald, ever-to-be-feliciall. Excuse my inconsiderate sympathy, my nearly impertinent suggestion. May you never go a-sea bathing, never have a vacation! Am I forgiven?

There is a great deal of sober truth in your view of the sea bath, old friend. My heart often aches as I survey the throngs and think of all the maladies, secret and manifest, corporeal and mental, physical and moral, which have led to this great congregation on a barren island of the sea. And never am I more saddened than when I witness the desperate efforts which vanity and worldliness and fashion make to cover up and ignore these varied maladies, to seem happy in the eyes of others, nay, even to cut a figure and make a sensation among fellow invalids! Sometimes these exhibitions of the weakness of human nature are not only enough to make participants of that

Suppose we seat ourselves here in the garden between the Palace and Conversationshaus and sip a cup of coffee with the crowd. It is four o'clock, and the band is discoursing choicest music for our enterflowers and shrubberies are in their richest bloom, children and their pets are sporting on the green sward; circles of jovial companions, among them princes, noblemen, literati, millionaires, surround every table and fill the air with their merriment Gay streamers float from many a neighboring flagstaff, and a fairer picture of rational human enjoy ment it would be hard to find. Superficially viewed it would seem an Eden, full of life and joy and peace.

Alas! the brilliant scene has a darker side the moment we descend from the general effect to particular features, from the crowd at large to the individual mortals who compose it. You need look no farther than to the next seat. There sits Baron von H-Do you note the stout cane, the clumsy boot, the strapped pantaloon? How quickly would be give you all his titles and all his lands, could you but make that stunted limb as long and strong as its fellow. What a history is legible in his face. How often has that personal defect stood in the way of his ambition. in the way of his aspirations, perhaps in the way of his affections! How often has he had to awkwardly public labors use so exclusively the monologue that hobble through the brilliant saloon where rival gallants skipped on light fantastic toe and swung through if we may presume that they ever have any, may go mazy dances forms to which he fain had lent support. How has he seen old schoolmates of less courage rise to command the king's armies, others of less come liness to posts of honor at court or in the diplomatic corps; others of less eloquence to seats in the parliament of his country. What settled sadness sits in his Cyclopædias, which we think ought to be more thorcountenance, what an habitual look of wretchednes

marks his expression. Poor merry-maker he! "But the second group from us seems jolly enough." are rich, showy people, and this is the best opportu- places, seem to come from "the Em Mee Church!

retinue. What a train! two yards at least. How is that in which she is now indulging! The affianced costume and jewels!

"Who is yonder man in white, sole talker in a large An ancient renegade from Holland, who for sixteen denominations will soon take it up-as they have not years past has lived in New Guinea, whare he has left yet-and it will become our denomination a whole harem of negro wives and concubines to visit Christendom once more.

Germany. At this moment he seems the happiest pleased with such an inexecutable request. again has transformed a gifted man into a confirmed inaccuracy, but perhaps of ungracefulness. wretch. This very morning I casually met him on A cold-blooded millionaire is capable of offering to settle all such troublesome obligations on condition read the passage consecutively, let them say they

that the fair one consent to become his third wife; and there are circumstances of chagrin and desperation there are circumstances of chagrin and desperation and desperation that this practice of mutilating the Scriptures is not list at the fair one consent to become his third wife; and the people in this great that a building seldom is burned to the ground; the the circle, where he was found by some brethren from any other church is for the sake of the thought behind it, and falls full of nervous strength upon the mind and heart. The city has expended a great amount of Though he speaks without apparent effort, many LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF BATH LIFE IN there are circumstances of chagrin and desperation -. Her affection for her husband is seen in mand indignantly? Be not wroth, good Herald, I the fact that often for days together she refuses to vouchsafe him a single word. As for him, he seems to live solely in and for his little heir of some two

> Do you see yonder tall young man sitting alone nervously punching the grass with his cane as he listens to the music? That is a Russian nobleman from St. Petersburg-a marked man in the eye of Heaven -an awakened sinner. After years of premature debauchery, ruined in body and polluted in soul, he came hither to recruit for new dissipations. God threw him into the hands of two Methodist preachers, and many a solemn hour of labor have they had with him. The battle is sore, but I believe the Lord will

Three days hence a royal party will be added to our number. Then new splendor, new display may be expected-all for our enjoyment, good friend,the King himself is blind.

Here comes another beauty, fairest of all save one. Beside her a man, not her brother, not her husband. A certain coldness marks all their intercourse. She addresses him always with "you," not with the familiar "thou" of family relationship. Pride sits enthroned in every feature, speaks from every movement. She walks among us as queen among her subjects, only less unbending. Last night in a little thicket far removed from usual haunts that proud woman clung in tears quivering to that cold man's arm and prayed for-God and the stars know what!

Yonder is the tallest man on the island, Prince A-, of Prussia. In the same group his sister, Princess A-, niece of the late Czar of Russia, Countess W-, and several others. The Prince is twenty-eight, the Princess twenty-three. The latter is morbid, tainted by the sick in body and in soul? is in three months to become the bride of His Royal Highness, the Grand Duke of M-S-. Of all the guests as yet arrived they are most highly honored; tated Herald, I surrender at discretion. I gratulate of all the ladies she is the homeliest. Their father you on your possession of a tireless eye, an acheless and mother, after years of strife and contention, brain, an arm of steel. Long may you possess them parted March 28th, 1849, and were formally divorced with royal approbation, June 5th, 1853. Happy princelings, how we envy you!

Such is life in European watering-places. Happy Herald, that never goes a sea bathing!

THE OLD ELM TREE. O! the old elm tree is standing now, Where it stood so long ago,
When in its shade we children played,
Till the sun in the west grew low.
And its branches reach as far and high,

And the sky above is as clear,

But under it now no children play, In the golden day of the year. The sunbeams creep through the rustling leaves,
That fall on the moss-grown seat,
And tall grass waves where in other years
It was trodden by children's feet. And the bees hum lazily in the shade.

Through the long bright summer's day,
And the soft wind murmurs with lonely so
Where the children used to play. They all are gone from their childhood's home, And have wandered far away;
Of all that hand of the dear old time.
There is not one left to-day.

They are parted now by many a mile, And the waves and mountains high And one has gone to the home beyond, Through the golden gates of the sky. And many a year has gone

And many a summer's sun
Has passed adown the golden wast,
When the long bright day was done
And many a summy wind has blown, And many a winter cast, O'er hill and vale, its shroud of snow,

And the weary years will still move on They will never all meet again. here is a haven of quiet rest.

CRITICISMS. "O wad some power the giftie gie us,

Ministers stand on so high a pedestal, and in their unless some carping critic enters the lists, their faults, unchallenged.

Quis custodiet custodes? Who will criticise the critics? We will venture upon the dangerous task. We often hear our ministers before the public speak of a religious denomination not described in the oughly known. It is called "the Em Mee Church" -probably from its name, a kind of Chinese organization. Almost all the members admitted to the

Yes, seems so truly, for it is but an idle seeming. They Methodist Episcopal Church by certificate, in many nity they will have to-day to display their robes and Indeed, I have sometimes imagined that this is a kind adornments. They do well to improve it. An hour of nickname given to the largest church in the hence they will be home with a weak, imbecile, half- United States by its own ministers-I have never idiotic boy, the heir of their house, a burden and a heard it so characterized by any others. True, it is grief. I saw him in bath this morning, and though often inquired, "What's in a name? A rose by any he only tried to support himself on all fours, a little other name would smell as sweet." That may be so; wave not a foot in height rolled him helpless upon the still we would prefer to hear it called a rose. We sand. A pitiable spectacle it was, and that is the lit- have never heard of an Arr Sea Church, nor do our eral "skeleton in the closet" of that gay family.

Yonder comes the Princess of W—— with her

dignified brethren of the Protestant Episcopal Church
ever speak of a Pea Ee Church, nor our Dutch Reformed brethren of the Middle States of a Dee Arr she sweeps avenue and garden walk! What a sen- Church, nor our Baptist or Presbyterian or Congresation she creates whithersoever she goes. How self- gational brethren of a Bee, or a Pea, or a Ee satisfied she seems with the consciousness that her ward- Church; and we are very much inclined to think. robe outshines every other, that she is the cynosure that our peculiar and rather self-deprecating custom of every eye! Not two hours ago I saw her prostrate | would be more honored by the breach than by the upon her couch apparently gasping for life, struggling observance. If it be a little thing-little things are with an ancient hereditary foe which cannot much great to little men, and straws show which way the longer be kept at bay. What a dreadful masquerade wind blows. Our school teachers inform us that " abbreviations made by writers and printers are not of the grave parading before us in the pomp of court to be indicated by readers, unless they are reading a paper-punctuation and all to be copied by the hearer." Let us hear no more, then, of the "Em circle of admiring listeners?" Would you know? Mee Church." Unless our ministers stop it, other

"Sing on page one hundred and sixty-five," is rather a shabby way of requesting a congregation to Do you see that small man in the next group, apparently the life of the whole company? That is sixty-fifth page," or perhaps what would be better, Baron von R-, Chamberlain of the King of Ba- "the one hundred and seventy-ninth hymn." We varia. He is, after the Countess von Hahn-Hahn, cannot very well "sing on page," and those who like one of the most popular Roman Catholic authors in to use language correctly, not to say finically, are not man in existence; an hour hence you will find in him disdain to use any superfluous breath, and simply the perfect hypochondriac. A diseased mind has in- open the book and announce, " Page 15," or " Hymn duced disease of body, and this reacting upon mind 102"-an abrupt style, but not open to the charge of

Why cannot our divines, when performing the strand, and in speaking of the hereditary trans- duties of clerks, or clergymen, and reading the Scripmission of disease, he almost cursed the Author of ture lessons, take the trouble to announce to the pec our nature. Days together he scarce speaks a word. ple, before they read it, where the lesson can There goes the handsomest lady in Nordeney, by found? Some of us laymen and laywomen, and her side the Count von W--. All eyes follow her. | children, even, have our Bibles with us, and it would She too is magnificently attired, and in looks enjoys so much please us, to be permitted to accompany with a "lone conspicuity" which ought to satisfy the proud- the eye the voice of the reader! Especially as not est belle. "Is she the Count's daughter?" No, hon- seldom, through a weakness of voice, or indistinctness est friend, his purchase. Shall I explain? Well, a of utterance, or peculiarity of emphasia, we do not beauty at court, you must know, sometimes contracts understand what is read. More of us would always heavy debts, and heavy debts, you must know, can have our Bibles with us in the church, if the clergybecome embarrassing even to a lady of gentle blood. men would always inform us what Scripture lessons

Enough for this time, though, if kindly received, we have several more criticisms to make. If some therefore do far more good that in any other-not a of our ministerial brethren deem them of small acount, let them not forget that many well educated ersons habitually neglect the house of God, and whatever in the form of religious service offends even fastidious minds should be avoided, if thereby more may be attracted into the fold.

For Zion's Horald

TO EASTERN METHODISTS. very plain Letter on a simple matter, by an old Contributor of the Zion's Herald, over his own signa-

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS :- Such are the verbial instincts of the Yankee race, and such are the observed habits of New Englanders, that we know to a certainty that many of you who are now acceptable members of the M. E. Church" in the East, will migrate to the West. Such has been the history of the past, such is the practice of the present, and such will be the tendency of the future. The East has sent her hardy sons and amiable daughters to people the West and augment its prosperity. Long may she continue to do so. And the Methodist Church has done her full share of providing a noble population for this great valley. For such an emiration not only the West, but the whole world ought to be grateful. Because I know that this tide of population will continue to roll westward, this letter has been written to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who are contemplating a removal to the reat West. Listen to me a moment:

A rather large tour of observation made by travel through a great part of the West lying between the Alleghany Mountains and the Missouri River, and the Ohio River and the Great Lakes, has given me many proud and several sad thoughts concerning the future of our church's history.

I have been greatly delighted when I have found our beloved church in almost all places the largest in numbers-not always so, but the exceptions are not only few, but such as can be accounted for on other grounds than a want of confidence on the part of the people in our ministry, or a want of sympathy with our doctrines or usages. I am proud-with I trust no unworthy pride, mingled as it is with a sense of responsibility for the great blessings bestowed on us-to think that I belong to the leading denomina tion of Christians in all our land, especially in the

But I have been pained and even mortified at one thing I have noticed in the case of many who were Methodists in New England, but who are not now in our church. And as I have talked with some of them, and with the especial friends of others of them, I have been still more displeased at the reasons they assign for leaving our church-or rather for not at once connecting themselves with it. They bring letters of church membership with them, and after a delay, semetimes longer, sometimes shorter, they give these letters to another denomination-generally to the Congregationalists or Baptists. Let me state an of exhortation.

In the village of A- State of I-, I found four Methodist families, embracing ten members from the States of M- and C-. Two of the men had been students in W-..... All of these have united with a Calvinistic Congregational Church. Now what do you suppose is the excuse they give for their act of deserting their mother church?

One says frankly he was always a Congregationalist in theory, and he says, not so frankly nor truly, that he is a Methodist in doctrine still. If the mode of church organization and government is of more importance than doctrinal correctness according to the Bible standard as believed by the heart, then he has done right. But if doctrines are the true nucleus of church aggregation, then he has not done right. Another says that not one of the Methodists called on his family and asked him to unite with them, while at least a half dozen Congregationalists did call early, ere very cordial, and invited him and his family to oin them. Now if social pleasures are the main thing to be sought in a church, then perhaps his family did right. A third declares that the Congregaonalist minister came to his house very early and sured him that there was not the least difference etween him and them in doctrines, that the Methodst members had no voice in church matters, and in ne that the Methodists of the village were not condered "respectable." All of which he now says he ees were simply not facts at all. But his family like ound the Methodists evidently cold toward New Englanders and the Congregationalists very cordial, and so he went where he was wanted and didn't go where he thought he wasn't wanted. And I think he tates the matter just as he thinks it is. I suspect the he cordiality of the Congregationalists was in part affected. All these four families have lost respect by their departure from the church of their early choice, have been very active if they had gone into a harness

they were used to wearing.

I could mention worse facts concerning the village -, in all of which I have conversed with the persons themselves. These things do not give to New England Methodists the good character they deserve; they do not argue well for their stability; and they east some slight imputation on the ministry who do not better instruct their members when they remove to a distant part of the land. I have no more on that head to say. Now, brethren, suffer a word of exhoration. Dear Methodists, who migrate westward, do carry Methodism as you carry every other New Engand institution. Take with you a church letter, and the first thing you do let it be presented to the METHODIST Church, and you will meet a cordial welcome. But if you stay away from church, and act as though you were ashamed of the place from which you came, and of the church to which you beong, you need not be surprised if the Methodists do

eem to be shy of you. One thing I know, that Western Methodist usages are somewhat different from Eastern. We have no news here, or at most, but few. Families do not generally sit together in church. Our Western ministers do delight to speak out against pewed churches. But uch was the case at one time even in the East. I can remember very distinctly when the introduction of family sittings into a church made a great dis urbance. And if you think us behind the times in this respect, there is a chance to improve; and the West is a very progressive place, and it is inhabited by a progressive people. And if we are as Methodists a trifle behind the East, you must remember that It was completed in 1845. The Stanwix Hall is

spent in church is short, and you will find the Methodist heart so full of good fellowship, that in a very 1883, being first called the Pavilion, subsequently little time you will forget the discomforts, or bring all things round to your wishes. The real reasons why walk from the New York Central Railroad depot or you should stay in the church to which you and I be. the ferries.

member it, and give it their onfidence. You can

2. You will find in this churc a warmer sympathy when you are able to reach down into the hearts of the Methodists in this region. Perhaps it will not be quite so demonstratively forward and so full of proselyting zeal; but it will be true and fuller of respect for you. This consideration is tertainly worth something to a stranger desiring to get into business or to enjoy friendship.
3. You will find in the Methdist Church West, and

and which converted you to Crist. I am aware that the Congregationalists will be you that they hold the same doctrines that you do-hat they do not believe Calvinism, and more of the same sort. But it is simply a mistake. They do believe Calvinism, or some of its medifications, and what is more, they have it in their creed and acknowledge it in all their assemblies. Do not be taken in by any such assertions; nor be proselytes. Every Congregational Church does bevon endorse all its doctrines whether East or West

4. Finally, in the Methodit Church you will find the same spirit you found in our church East, and substantially the same usages We have the " mourner's bench," the class meeting, the grand prayer meeting, the love feast, and all that your soul wants o means of grace. Possibly the form is slightly different, but the spirit is the same and the power the same

Do not then, dear migrating brethren and sisdear, blessed New England, but come into our deof all grace will be with you.

McKendree College, Lebason, Ill., Aug. 12.

THE WILLOW.

The Spring makes haste with steps elate Your life and beauty to renew: She even hids the roses wait, And gives her first sweet care to you.

The welcome red breast folds his wing To you the earliest bluebirds sing,
Till all your light stems thrill again. The sparrow trills his wedding song

The sunshine drapes your limbs with light, The rain braids diamonds in your hair,

Beneath your boughs, at fall of dew, By lover's lips is softly told
The tale that all the ages through
Has kept the world from growing old. But still though April's buds enfold.

Or Autumn pranks your robes with gold, You sway and sigh in graceful grief. Moura on forever, unconsoled, A sweeter grace than constancy.

ALBANY AS IT IS .- No. 5

THE ALBANY ACADEMY. Directly opposite the State Hall is the Boys' Acadmy. Of its educational merits I know but little, but judge it to be a fine institution. It was founded in 1813. The building is of Nyack Freestone, and several years ago was pronounced by an English writer the finest structure in the city. The cost was \$92,000. The corner stone was laid by the Hon. Philip S. Van Rensselaer in 1815. The building is 90 feet in front, and is surmounted by a cupola or steeple. A beautifully shaded park in front ornaments that part of the city as well as the Academy, and affords a fine play-ground for the students.

THE ALBANY PEMALE ACADEMY a beautiful marble edifice on North Pearl Street A large Ionic portico, the roof of which is supported the society, and he shall remain. The fourth says he by six marble pillars fifty feet high and six feet in diameter, graces its front.

The institution was founded in 1814, and incorpo rated February 16, 1821. The present building wa erected in 1834. The school opened in it May 12, 1834. Among the many educational institutions oldness of the Methodists was only apparent, and which Albany boasts, none may she be more proud

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This Association in Albany was the first one estab and the church in A-has lost greatly. They are lished in the State. It was formed in December 1833, not active Christians where they are, yet they might and incorporated May 11, 1835. Its rooms are in the Commercial Bank building on State Street, near Broadway. The Association has a good library and well filled reading-room for both ladies and gentlemen. The courses of lectures, under the direction this society during the winter months, are among the best in the country, and second to none. Its men bership is very large, numbering as I have under-

THE EXCHANGE BUILDING on the corner of State Street and Broadway, is a large granite structure, just such a building as one loves to look upon; firm as the everlasting hills it appears It reminds one of some of those grand pieces of ar chitecture with which Boston, more than any other city, abounds, giving it an appearance of permanence BANKS.

The banks of Albany, as of every city, are a very influential element; many of them are very old, and there seems to be a pride in building substantial and handsome edifices for them. Among them may b nentioned the Albany Bank, chartered April 10, 1792; the New York State Bank, chartered March 19, 1803; Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, chartered March, 22, 1811; Commercial Bank, chartered April 12, 1825; Canal Bank, chartered May 2, 1829; and City Bank, chartered April, 1834. They are fast becoming converted into National Banks, and soon probably will all be such.

Among the many, two especially, are worthy of mention. The Delavan House, on Broadway, is one of the finest in the United States. The building is five stories high, built of brick, and cost \$200,000. the sun rises first in your direction; but when it does large, handsome granite building, surmounted by a come up here, it shines as warm and as genial here as dome, situated on the corner of Broadway and Maide Lane. It took its name from Brig. General Gansevoort, who distinguished himself in the defense o Stanwix Hall. Neither hotel is more than a minute's

money in the houses for the engines, and many of them are very beautiful. The interior is furnished such a scene as this. The shouts of the sanctified,

If we knew the clouds above us
Held but gentle blessings there,
Would we turn away all tremblin
In our blind and weak despair.
Would we shrluk from little shad

Lying on the dewy grass, While 'tis only birds of Eden Just in mercy flying past?

Let us reach into our bosoms For the key to other lives,

And with love toward erring nature, Cherish good that still survives;

So that when our disrobed spirits
Soar to realms of light again,
We may say, "Dear Father, judge us
As we judge our fellow-men."

THE CHURCH NEEDS ZEAL, NOT AMBITION.

MR. EDITOR :- We once welcomed you to our

mp, and rejoiced while we read that we were one

emembered still. In your columns a few weeks ago

we saw a criticism upon Wolsey's charge to Crom-

well-" Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambi-

of the "Zion's Herald Boys," Old camp scenes have passed away and are almost forgotten, but you are

If we knew the silent story
Quivering through the heart of pain,
Would our manhood dare to doom them
Back to haunts of guilt again?
Life hath many a tragled crossing,
Joy hath many a break of woe,
And the cheek's tear stained and whitest,
This the blessed angels know.

suppose an engine house could. N. S. C. IF WE KNEW. If we knew the creates and crosses
Crowding round our neighbor's way,
If we knew the little losses,
Sorely grievous every day,
Would we then so often chide him
For his lack of thrift and gain,
Leaving on his heart a shadow,
Leaving on our life a stain?

in no other church, the glorious old doctrines of a free and a full salvation, which you loed so well in the East,

cajoled into treachery to your early vows of faith in our doctrines, by any flimsy pretenses of men who deny their own standards in toctrine in order to make lieve Calvinism, and if you join that denomination Stand by the old M. E. Church, and you know and understand "good doctrine,' which you can live by

ters, leave your church when you leave your own partment of that church and help us; and the God

Yours fraternally,

tion,"-in which the writer tried to force upon the church the necessity of more ambition in the church. Had the writer urged the necessity of more religious ROB'T ALLYN. zeal, I should be silent; but when he tries to make the church more ambitious, and couples the Christian zeal of the great Apostle Paul with Napoleon's desire for self aggrandizement, naming both ambition, I can-O Willow why forever weep, As one who mourns an endless wrong? What hidden woe can be so deep? What utter grief can last so long? not let it pass. Ambition, from its etymology, means "a going

round, especially of candidates for office in Rome, solicit votes." The word now is generally unerstood to mean "an eager and sometimes an inorlinate desire for preferment, honor, superiority or power." This, I say, is the general acceptation of the term. Now the idea of charging the Apostle Paul with any such desires seems to me preposterous. How much more does it appear so when this is charged home as the ruling passion of the great apostle. When the apostle's earnest, faithful labors are the results of his ambition, he ceases to be an ambassador of Christ, and becomes a mean worldling, seeking to gratify his own passions, rather that to build up the cause of Christ. All who are acquainted with his history know that he did not seek to build up a place of honor and power for himself, but rather to

wild up the church of Christ. I do not know what definition of ambition the anther had, but certainly the ambition which ruled Naoleon is not such as the church should have. We have already too much ambition in the church It eads to no good. It divides churches, and not unfrequently stops a revival of God's work by the unbristian feeling it generates. We want more zeal in the church, it is true, but we want zeal baptized with love, enabling every Christian to unite in the work with every other Christian, no matter what his church's name may be. We have seen this despicable ambition cropping out in a village where there were two Methodist churches. One society had a better church than the other, a better minister, a beter organ, a better choir, and in time of revival a etter revival than the other. Thus instead of uniting their efforts to build up the cause of Christ, they were ontinually throwing dust in each other's faces, and blinding each other from the great work before them Christians do not need more ambition, but more religious zeal, more humility of heart, more deep devoion to the cause of Christ.

Chilmark, Mass., Aug. 25.

LAST NIGHT OF THE MEETING.

From the very first it was marked by more than usual displays of divine power; the cloud of the "excellent glory" overshadowed the encampment. until the place seemed to be holy ground. Day after day the tide of interest and feeling rose higher and higher, and the altars were crowded with anxious penitents seeking forgiveness, and believers groaning after full redemption. Not a discordant note was sounded, not an inharmonious chord was struck during the week, but ministry and membership brought the full weight of their talents and faith to bear upon the one great object of "spreading scriptural holiness," both in the sanctification of believers and the conversion

exhortations scriptural and fervent; the prayers full of earnest trust and faith. A deep conviction was or the minds of the people that God would before the close of the meeting open the windows of heaven and pour upon the host in the wilderness a blessing such as the place had never witnessed before. At every service there was an expectation and a looking for the coming of the Master, and in this faith they all labored and prayed, wept and repented. The final day came, the morning and afternoon service closed but still there was no abatement of faith-it was con fidently expected that God would come and meet his people gloriously before the end. God had said, "According to your faith;" his people had accepted the condition, and were waiting the fulfillment of the

by the members of the companies as they choose, and some of them look more like palaces than one would groans of penitents were mingled in what to the unbeliever would seem the wildest confusion; while at every opportunity new cases would press forward, fling themselves with desperate earnestness upon their knees, and with broken hearts beseech God for the pardon of their sins. The multitude of lookerson were awed into the most respectful silence, a cloud of solemnity hovered over the entire congrega-tion, a charmed circle seemed to surround the altar, and not unfrequently, as the curious spectator pressed nearer the auxious seat, he found an invisible draw-

> God had come down to visit and reiresn up prayer, and save the people. At half-past ten o'clock the meeting at the stand was closed, or rather adjourned to several tents, where it was kept up till long after midnight. It was a night of power long to be remembered by those who witnessed or participated in its exciting scenes. How many were converted on that eventful night, no one

> can tell save He whose jewels they are, and in whose keeping are treasured up the names of the redeemed and blood-washed until the day of final reward.

MR. EDITOR:-Lately attending the weekly Tueslay evening Conference at the Washingtonian Home. 887 Washington Street, I had a thought which may be useful. That exercise is a sort of experience meeting; partaking somewhat of the nature of a class meeting and a love feast, only that temperance instead

PIETY AND THE PRAYER MEETING.

of religion, reformation rather than conversion or sanctification formed the topic. Yet much that was said was truly Christian both in thought and in spirit. And the fact that some of the "brothers" could speak of being " seven years old," more or less, mentioning the number of months and days since they had begun their new lives of the strictest sobriety and abstinence, was itself an evidence of divine aid. But it is chiefly by way of illustration that I now

refer to those meetings, where any ministers and Christians would be welcome, and might do and get good. Several of those men had never missed that weekly meeting since their reformation, and had always said at least a word by way of " reporting themselver sober men," and exhorting others to do likewise. And they not unnaturally, and perhaps rightly, ascribe their steadfastness in great measure to that practice. Some of them entreated the present inmates, and others recently reformed, to follow that rule; and in addition to be always about the work of doing good by cautioning and persuading others. What wise counsel! What happy results of a practice without which many of those reformed men firmly believed they could not, or would not, have stood firm for three, or five, or seven years, after perhaps a dozen previous unsuccessful attempts.

dren of light?" How many church members can say they have never been absent from the prayer meeting, or the class meeting? Or that they have never passed a day since their conversion without a word spoken or written to some friend about sin and the Saviour? And may not here be the secret, Christian brother or sister, of your frequent backslidings and small spiritual attainments? I pause for your reply, addressed to yourself. Let each of us be a

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Under the heading of " The Metropolitan Pulpit," writer in the Watchman & Reflector of Aug. 31st, gives the following description of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, one of the Unitarian preachers of Boston We have no doubt that many of our readers wil thank us for transferring it to our columns:-

The stranger attracted to the "South Congrega tional church" by the fame of its minister, must share the pleasure of the sermon and the services with many

Few empty seats outside of the galleries ever listen to the preaching of Mr. Hale. Nor is the charm that draws the multitude to Union Park wholly a local one. The rare organ-music, the quaint variety of the pulpit and altar coverings, and the beauty of the tablets and pictured frescoes, are all but pleasing accidents of the place, and the visitor remains dissatisfied At the hour of worship he rises and reveals a face fur-rowed with deep lines, indicative of strong thinking and perpetual doing. It is the face of one of the hard working men of Boston. During the week he has prepared, it may be, two or three leaders for the Transcript—moral, political and commercial, presided and advised at several charity meetings, debated economical measures as a member of this or that Sanitary Board or Reform Committee, written a score of nthly-and found time to lecture once or twice esides visiting schools, hospitals and asylums, and the sick of his own parish. His own exquisite story of My Double and How He Undid Me," could no have sprung from a brain less thoroughly acquainted with the multitudinous liabilities of a pastor's office and with the actual discharge of duties that crowd so close upon each other as to make one long for the

made him neglect a suitable preparation for the pul-pit. If he has not made this the prime labor of the week, no one would guess it from his manner or matter week, no one would guess it from his manner or matter during the services. His voice, which attracts no notice when he begins, having none of the sonorous power of Spurgeon's, or the rich, metallic quality of Starr King's, gains depth as he goes on sending his words easily and melodiously to every corner of the house. He prays devoutly and with tenderness, especially in allusion to cases of affliction, and in the framing of the thoughts, though everything is natural and simple, you catch at once the evidences of a superior mind. You expect, perhaps, after he has announced his text and finished his clear and forcible preliminary exposition of it, to see him kindle and "According to your faith;" his people had accepted the condition, and were waiting the fulfillment of the promise. Their faith was not in vain. They were not to go away disappointed.

At the evening service, Rev. J. N. C. ascended the pulpit and preached a short, interesting and impressive sermon to the church and the young converts from Luke viii. 39; "Return to thine own house, and show how great things God hath done for you."

There was nothing peculiar in the sermon—it was a good practical discourse, pungent in its appeals and earnest in its exhortations, but no more convincing or impressive than many which had preceded it—but there seemed to be a mighty power controlling and holding the audience. God was there, and his leafy temple was filled with his glory. Upon the conclusion of the sermon the people were invited forward for prayer, and then began an indescribable scene of interest and religious excitement. Heaven's windows were opened, and for an hour and a half the droppings from the throne fell upon the worshipers, until the place became awful and yet glorious on account of the all-pervading presence and power of the Holy Spirit. Numbers came to the altar all broken and penitent, bowing for a few moments in prayer to rise renewed in Christ, freed from the fetters of sin and the galling chains of guilt and fear.

In the midst of this scene, one young man who had presented himself at the altar (as was afterwards ascertained in mockery, or as he expressed it, for "a little fun"), fled affrighted to the rear of the seats in little fun"), fled affrighted to the rear of the seats in little fun"), fled affrighted to the rear of the seats in little fun"), fled affrighted to the rear of the seats in little fun"), fled affrighted to the rear of the seats in little fun"), fled affrighted to the rear of the seats in little fun"), fled affrighted to the rear of the seats in little fun"), fled affrighted to the rear of the seats in little fun"), fled affrighted to the rear of the seats in little fun"), fled affrigh

full of nervous strength upon the mind and heart. Though he speaks without apparent effort, many periods escape him whose construction would cost an ordinary man an hour's labor. This is only remarkable, of course, from the fact that he uses or seems to use no notes. A few papers lie on the Bible before him, and occasionally his hand wanders down to them in an absent way, and is allowed to lie there while he oes on fluently with the sermon, looking straight begoes on fluently with the sermon, looking straight before him, as if the words, if any are written, were
running up his arm to his brain. The impression is
irresistible that he is speaking without any reference
at all, visual or mental, to a manuscript, and this justifies the surprise that one familiar with the difficultion of externoon speaking fields on witnessing the ties of extempore speaking feels on witnessing the dexterous ease with which be finds his way through an intricate sentence, and the clearness and correctan intricate sentence, and the clearness and correctness with which he manages the parts of a long antithesis. The fact is, doubtless, that Mr. Hale's liter ary habits have made him a safe and facile speaker, so that, as was remarked of Dr. Cox, he can turn the spigot of his mind on ANY Scrasion and dron elegant suffice, and anecdote, and epigrammatic turn, readymade. No one can avoid the conviction, in listening to Mr. Hale, that he is in contact with a cultivated mind. Without the exceeding polish of his great namesake and uncle, there is something in the felicity and compact wisdom of an occasional sentence that reminds one of the lamented Everett, unlike him as he is in personal appearance. ing, an irresistible impulse himself to be one of the number, penitent supplication.

e is in personal appearance.

Of gestures Mr. Hale is very sparing—in an ordisermon using almost none, and never a graceful Meanwhile his eyelids, through the whole of one. Meanwhile his eyelids, through the whole of his discourse, keep falling languidly, as if they were tired, imparting to his face, in spite of its strong and positive lines, an expression of listlessness that ill agrees with the intensity of his words. Some of his best passages are delivered with the eyes nearly shut. No man ever depended less on personal appearance for effect. Through the thin body and corrugated countenance glows a hard-working intellect, a sleepless soul, and men are moved when he speaks by a power superior to any personal charm.

ower superior to any personal charm.

In the social world Mr. Hale is noted for sound and In the social world Mr. Hale is noted for sound and earnest views on the great questions of the day, and the many demands made upon his time and strength are a necessity of his position as a social and moral leader. Though resident but about eight years professionally in Boston, he has taken high rank in his denomination, and won general esteem beyond its limits. We only hope he may not suffer his energetic mind to wear out his body too soon.

Mr. Hale is no theologian. He feels little interest in the metaphysics of theology, and has, we regret to add, little sympathy with the grand evangelical doctrines which underlie the church of Christ and give moral power to the modern world. In his profound admi-

power to the modern world. In his profound admimajesty of that divine Saviour in whose teachings they find root and life. The worship which Paul and John paid to Jesus as "the mighty God," in whom are "hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge," he does not imitate. He does not regard man as blind by nature, depending on a supernatural revelation for light; nor as lost in sin, finding recovery and healing only in the atoning sacrifice of the divine Saviour. But while turning aside from the theology of the New Testament, he accepts in their widest reach its humanitarian teachings, enforcing them in his sermons and illustrating them in his life. It is a matter of profound regret that a preacher of so much moral earnestness has not, like Chalmers, felt the wonderful magnetism of the cross of Christ, and learned to preach "Christ crucified" as the only power to save preach "Christ crucified" as the only power to save men, and draw a lost race back to God.

LAST HOURS OF GOV. BROUGH OF OHIO. The closing scenes in the life of Gov. Brough, as the Governor awakened from the insensibility in which be had lain for some days, and at the request of his family, who gathered around his bedside, Sur geon General Barr informed him that all which hu geon General Barr informed him that all which human skill could do for him had been attempted, and in vain, and that now he was in the hands of Almighty God. He could not live forty-eight hours. The Governor was greatly shocked at this announcement, and looking General Barr in the face, desired

ment, and looking General Barr in the face, desired him to repeat what he said said. General Barr again stated that he had not forty-eight hours to live. The Governor then requested that all except his family and General Barr should leave the room. After this had been done, he conversed calmly and rationally with his family for some time on private family affairs. Turning to General Barr, and apparently addressing him the Control of the converse restricted to the time the Control of the control of the converse restricted to the control of t ing his remarks more particularly to him, the Gov-ernor proceeded to speak of his religious views and hopes. He said in substance that he was no theolo-

gian, and had never made any profession of religion.

He had, however, always endeavored to live honestly and uprightly in his relations with his fellow men, and he hoped and believed that he had done so. He confessed that he had sinned greatly, although he denounced as false and slanderous rumors of his drunkenness and licentiousness which had been But, though he acknowledged that he had been a

great sinner in the sight of God, he stated that every act of his in discharging his duties as Governor had been performed with the strictest conscientiousness, and with prayerful regard to his responsibility, not only to the country, but to God.

He also stated that he had never gone to bed at

night for twenty years without first praying to God for forgiveness and protection, and that he died pen-itently, acknowledging his sins and trusting in Christ or pardon.

As he spoke, the Governor raised his eyes, and, as though death leut supernal keenness to them, ex-claimed that he saw the Mediator standing on the right hand of the Father, making intercession for his

sins. He concluded with the emphatic declaration several times repeated: "I die happily and glorious The scene was deeply affecting, and at the close of it the Governor put his arms around the neck of Gen. Barr, and with deep emotion thanked him for his care and attention, expressing perfect satisfaction with his medical treatment. He then took his farewell of his

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.

The failure of the Great Eastern has not disc. aged either the shareholders of the Trans-Atlantic Cable Company or the new French company which has obtained permission to lay down a cable between France and the United States. M. Alberto Bilestrini bas obtained permission to lay down a cable between France and the United States. M. Alberto Bilestrini has undertaken this enterprise at his own risk. But this time the company does not intend to submerge a cable for any enormous distance, as there will be intermediate stations. The following is the track at present contemplated: From Paris to Lisbon, and thence to Cape St. Vincent, by land; from this last place to the Canary Islands along the coast of Morocco; from the Canary Islands to Cape Verde, along the African coast, with stations at St. Louis (Senegal), and at Goree; from Cape Verd to Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil (a distance of less than one half that of the cable intended to be laid by the Great Eastern), from Cape St. Roque to Cayenne, along the American coast, and from Cayenne, to New Orleans by the coast, or probably by cables connecting the principal West India Islands. The enterprise is more easily practicable than that conceived in England. The only difficulty will be to secure the preservation of the line on the African coast, and that security may be obtained by means of guard stations. The company will have a concession for one hundred years, and the French government will abandon the right of making any other concession during that time. A subvention of four millions of francs, payable by installments, will be granted when the company shall have obtained the authorizations from all the governments over whose territory the electric cable is to pass. The electric communication between Paris

FRIENDSHIP.-False friends are like our shadow

STREAM OR ASSURANCE.—In the assurance of rength there is strength; and they are the weakest owever strong, who have no faith in themselves o

OLD AGE .- Old age is a public good. Do no feel sad because you are old. Whenever you are walking, no one ever opens a gate for you to pass through, no one ever honors you with any kind of help, without being himself the better for what he does; for fellow-feeling with the aged ripens the

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK. GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE -As this Com dittee meets on Tuesday morning, November 9, at 9 clock, we give their names and post office address. We so give the names of the several Conferences as they are

also give the names of the several Conferences as they are arranged in districts:

I. District.—New England, Providence, Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Conferences, Rev. Elisha Adams, Concord, N. H.

II. District.—New York, New York East, Troy, Conferences, Confer

II. DISTRICT.—New LOFK, New LOFK East, Ivoy Black River, Oneida, California, and Oregon Conferences Rev. John Miley, New Rochelle, N. Y. III. DISTRICT.—Philadelphia, Newark, New Jersey Wyoming, Baltimore, and East Baltimore Conferences Rev. S. Y. Monroe, No. 119 North Sixth Street, Phila

delphia.

IV. DISTRICT.—East Genesce, Genesce, Erie, Pitts.

IV. DISTRICT.—East Genesce, Genesce, Erie, Pitts.

Burgh, and West Virginia Conferences, Rev. C. A. Holmes.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

V. DISTRICT.—Ohio, Cincinnati, North Ohio, Centra

V. DISTRICT.—Ohio, Contral German, Conferences, Rev.

V. DISTRICT.—Ohio, Cincinnati, North Ohio, Centri Ohio, Kentucky, and Central German Conferences, Ret L. B. Gurley, Delaware, O.
VI. DISTRICT.—Detroit, Michigan, Northwest Indiana Indiana, Southeastern Indiana, and North Indiana Conferences, Rev. J. S. Smart, Evanston, Ill.
VII. DISTRICT.—Rock River, Central Illinois, Illinois Southern Illinois, and Southwestern German Conferences

n Illinois, and Southwestern German Con Southern Hunden, and Southern Hunden, and North-West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, and Northwest-west Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, and Northwest-ern German Conferences, Rev. Chauncey Hobart, St. Paul, Minn.
IX. DISTRICT.—Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri and Ar-kansas, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado Conferences, Rev. D. P. Mitchell, Leavenworth, Kansas.

PROTESTANT COLONIES IN THE SOUTH OF RUSSIA Sea, has been long open for colonization. But in colonic dovernment encourages immigration. But in colonic the people seem to follow chiefly the rule of a comreligion, and form colonies accordingly. We have ceived from Rev. F. W. Flocken a statement of colonies founded since 1787. We give it below:

Swedish and German Protestant, 138 70,789 70

293 202,176 23,538 THE NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE reports the mission ollections considerably in advance of last year.

TO THE CHRISTIANS OF AMERICA. DEAR BRETHREN:—A Convention of Evangelica hristians will be held in the City of Cleveland, at It 'clock, on Wednesday, September 27, 1865, to organiza', 'NATIONAL SOCIETY for EVANGELIZATION—a Chris a NATIONAL SOCIETY for EVANGELIZATION—a Christian Commission for the Masses—to carry the religion of Jesus, in all its saving efficacy, especially in the great cities, and in the South, to those not reached by effective Christian influences. Extensive correspondence and consultation have led to the assurance that the necessity of greater activity in the direction indicated is painfully felt. We have fallen away from the simplicity and entire consecration of the early Christians. At first every disciple was a missionary, and every church a missionary society. It is simply proposed that carnest Christians, whose hearts burn with love and zeal, join hands to do, and promote, this comprehensive work of direct evangelization, for which the primitive Christians lived, suffered and died. The plan proposed is simple, and it is practicable. Churches, City Missionary and Tract Societies, Young Men's Christian Associations, and kindred organizations, are requested to appoint delegates to meet in Convention, as above designated. Where organizations that will ap-

Where organizations that will ap na above designated. Where organizations that will ap-point delegates do not exist, pastors and brethren, few or many, are requested to meet and name some two or more of their number as delegates. And all interested are in vited to attend and take part in the Convention whether appointed as delegates or not. It is suggested that dele-

artily co-operate.

Looking for guidance to the Giver of all wisdom, and usting that He will bless this effort for the promotion of His glory and the saving of souls,

His glory and the saving of souls,

We are, Dear Brethren, yours in Christian love:

Rhode Island—Francis Wayland, A. E. Burnside.

Pennsylvania—Matthew Simpson, George H. Stuart,

Stephen Colwell, John M. Maris, J. Wheaton Smith, J.

H. A. Bomberger, James Pollock, Jay Cooke, C. P. Krauth, W. P. Breed, Kendall Brooks, John H. Suydam,

Wm. E. Boardman, M. L. Stayer, C. M. Reed, Sylvas. uth, W. P. Breed, Kendall Brooks, John B. Sayles. Wm. E. Boardman, M. L. Stæver, C. M. Reed, Sylver for Wolle, Immanuel M. Kelker, W. H. H. Snyder

Wm. E. Boardman, M. L. Stoever, C. M. Reed, Sylvester Wolle, Immanuel M. Kelker, W. H. H. Snyder, Chas. A. Hay, J. W. Weir.
New York—Smith Sheldon, A. R. Wetmore, Joseph T. Duryen, Morris K. Jesup, Joseph Holdich, Jonathan Sturges, William E. Dodge, Stephen H. Tyng, T. D. Anderson, Henry Ward Beecher, James Eels, W. I. Buddington, S. H. Canfield, Samuel B. Caldwell, Theodore L. Cuyler, Chas. S. Robinson, Edward A. Lambert, A. S. Barnes, Ira Harris, P. H. Fowler, D. J. Corey, G. E. Baldwin, John D. Hill.
Massachusetts—N. E. Cobleigh, Edward S. Tobey, Ja. Massachusetts-N. E. Cobleigh, Edward S Tobey, Ja cob Sleeper, Rollin H. Neale, E. N. Kirk, William Hague, N. Boynton, Joseph Story, Edwards A. Park, S. E.

ridgman.

New Hampshire—James Pike.

Maine—Thomas R. Hayes, George Shepherd.

Maryland—G. S. Griffith, G. P. Hays, Isanc P. Cooke.

District of Columbia—A. D. Gillette, H. D. Cooke.

Viryinia—F. H. Pierpoint.

Western Virginia—S. Barnitz, R. Crangle, Alexander

Martin.

Ohio—B. P. Aydelott, A. E. Chamberlain, Wm. J. Breed, Andrew Ritchie, B. Frankland, George F. Davis, D. W. Clarke, B. A. Holden, H. Thane Miller, William Baker, Joseph Perkins, L. F. Mellen, Stillman Witt, J. M. Hoyt, W. H. Goodrich, Samuel Wolcott.

Kentucky—John C. Young, L. McKee, Wm. Kendrick,

M. Hoyt, W. H. Goodley, L. McKee, Wm. Kendrick, Kentucky—John C. Young, L. McKee, Wm. Kendrick, B. F. Avery.

Indiana—F. C. Holliday, C. W. Hewes, E. B. Martindale, C. N. Todd, C. C. Olin, E. T. Sinker.

Michigan—Geo. Duffield, William Hogarth, Charles F. Clark, J. M. Buckley, Hovey K. Clarke, J. M. Gregory.

Illinois—William Reynolds, A. G. Tyng.

Missouri—James E. Yeatman, T. M. Post, H. Cox, J.

Missouri—James E. Yeatman, T. M. Post, H. Cox W. McIntyre, A. C. Osborn. Minnesota—J. D. Pope. Connecticut—S. D. Phelps, Robert Turnbull. Iowa—Ralph P. Lowe, C. C. Cole. Wisconsin—Wm. De Loss Love, Walter S. Carter. N. B.— The ministers and churches of Cleveland of cordial hospitality to members of the Convention. Ple report at the First Presbyterian Church.

WILIMANTIC CAMP MEETING.

The meeting commenced according to appointment, fonday, August 28th, and closed the following Saturay. There was no rain till Friday evening, but much convenience was suffered from a dense cloud of dust which spread over the encampment. The number of tents was larger than ever before on this ground, and there was was larger than ever before on this ground, and there was also a marked improvement in their arrangements. The congregations in numbers and order were much as usual. Monday evening short addresses were made by Bros. G. W. Wooding, A. Palmer and L. D. Bentley. Good and appropriate sermons were preached by brethren in the following order: C. A. Merrill, M. P. Alderman, S. A. Winsor, E. B. Bradford, D. H. Ela, L. B. Bates, I. G. Bidwell, (Troy Conference,) S. Reed, V. A. Cooper, — Wood, (Wyoming Conference,) G. L. Taylor, (N. Y. E. Conference,) and H. W. Conant.

At each public service, one excepted, which was interrupted by a shower, persons presented themselves for prayers, and in every instance some were blessed. It was evident that much good was accombished in the tents.

prayers, and in every instance some were blessed. It was evident that much good was accomplished in the tents. The love feast on Friday morning was a sweet season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

It is impossible to state with accuracy the result of this meeting in conversions, reclamations from a backslidden state, sanctification of believers, and quickening effect upon the churches, but it is safe to say that it was one of the best held on the District for many years.

At the commencement of the meeting the Association were in debt about \$1,100. A statement was made on Wednesday, and pledges secured sufficient to cover the whole amount. Honorable mention should be made of Measrs. David Clark and Son, of Hartford, who, though they are not Methodists, liberally contributed the sum of

Messrs. David Clark and Son, of Hartford, who, though they are not Methodists, liberally contributed the sum of \$250. Others also with great generosity responded to this plea for aid. Now that this financial burden is removed, the camp meeting permanently located and already become the favorite resort for New London District, and having received the seal of the Most High, we expect for it a glorious history.

J. T. Benton, Secretary.

Stafford Springs, Sept. 5.

NORTHPORT CAMP MEETING. By request of the Secretary I forward the following port: 1. The attendance was large, the tents were prepared

and the people on the ground at the first part of the meeting. Yet the number increased till Thursday, when there
was perhaps three or four thousand on and around the

3. The morning meetings at the stand were really feast love, where we were fed with heavenly manna, and were refreshed from the river of life. Sometimes seventy-five would speak in half an hour, and three or four would speak at once in different parts of the congregation. The testimonies were short, but exceedingly expressive—it seemed as though the very atmosphere was radiant with the glory of God. From the first day invitations were distinctly extend-

ed and largely accepted: 1. to sinners; 2. to backsliders; 3. to believers seeking perfect love. It was supposed that from fifty to one hundred were converted, and posed that from fifty to one hundred were converted, and as many reclaimed, and we trust far more than that number were fully sanctified. At the close of a sermon on entire sanctification, on Friday afternoon, all the local preachers leaders, stewards, Sunday School superintendents, trustees, etc., etc., were invited to come forward and seek for full salvation, and about a hundred strong men came forward and filled to overflowing the preachers' stand. The altar and one or two of the front seats were filled forward and filled to overflowing the preachers' stand. The altar and one or two of the front seats were filled with seekers of the fullness, and all these prayed for themselves, while others prayed for them, and soon some of them were filled, and began to shout till the whole atmosphere was filled with divine power, and the earth seemed to move beneath the tread of the Almighty; never will memory forget the sight or the sound. The day of Pentecost was repeated, and we believe that those ministers and official members will go forth to glorious victory, and that East Maine will begin to blossom as the rose.

Meetings were held beyond midnight in some of the tents the last night to pray for mourners; and about three o'clock in the morning a prayer meeting was commenced at the stand, by some who were determined to pray till daylight for those who were seeking God. Such was the power of God in all the public exercises that the wicked were restrained, and the order was complete.

The weather was all that could be desired, and we returned to our homes more than ever impressed with the weither ad to our homes more than ever impressed with the

EMPIRE GROVE CAMP, MEETING, POLAND, ME.,

Commenced August 28th and closed September 2d. The opening services Monday evening consisted of singing and prayer, and short addresses by several brethren. The presence of the Holy Spirit was manifest from the commencement to the close of the meeting. The weather was excellent; the order upon the ground and around it was all that could be expected in this degenerate age. There was no disturbance of public or tent worship by night or day. Our worthy Presiding Elder and efficient police won golden opinions from all present for their able and successful management of the multitudes who came upon the ground. There were twenty-four large tents, and quite a number of family tents upon the ground.

The following brethren preached in the order named: Tuesday, Bros. H. B. Mitchell, W. H. Foster and J. Cobb; Wednesday, C. Munger, I S. Cushman and C. A. King; Thursday, C. Fuller and J. C. Perry; Friday, N. Hobart

Tuesday, Bros. H. B. Mitchell, W. H. Foster and J. Cobb; Wednesday, C. Munger, I S. Cushman and C. A. King; Thursday, C. Fuller and J. C. Perry; Friday, N. Hobart and R. J. Ayer. The prenching was spiritual, and moved the people to penitence and prayer.

Thursday and Friday evenings were devoted to public prayer meetings from the stand, which were seasons of special power and success. The love feast, Friday morning,—at which two hundred and seventy-five testimonies were given for Jesus in one hour and twenty minutes,—was glorious beyond description. Sacred song, tears of joy and shouts of victory blended in sweet harmony with the clear testimony that the blood of Jesus cleansed from all unrighteousness.

the clear testimony that the blood of Jesus cleansed from all unrighteousness.

It was ascertained at the close of the meeting that more than thirty souls had been savingly brought to Jesus, and numbers reclaimed from the dark path of backsliding. The work of God was carried on gloriously in the church, and I trust there will be signs following in revivals upon the various charges represented at the camp meeting. It was the general expression of those present that this was the best meeting ever held in Empire Grove.

Arrangements were entered into for holding another meeting next year upon the same ground. May God bless the thousands of warm hearts that have a loss of their homes, and means of the same ground. May God bless the thousands of warm hearts that have bessing to the their homes, and means of the same ground. The same ground the same ground. May God bless the thousands of warm hearts that have been same ground. May God bless the thousands of warm hearts that have been same ground. May God bless the thousands of warm hearts that have been same ground. The same ground the same ground the same ground the same ground the same ground. May God bless the thousands of warm hearts that have been same ground. The same ground t

HATFIELD CAMP MEETING ON THE CON-

Resolved, 1. That we, the preachers and tent delegates of Springfield District, New England Conference, hereby heartily concur in the proposition to hold a Convention of ministers and laymen of the M. E. Church within the bounds of the New England States, to consider the educational, spiritual and financial interests of the church.

2. That in our judgment said Convention should consist of an equal number of ministers and laymen.

3. That a sommittee of three, consisting of one preacher and two laymen, be appointed by this meeting as a committee of correspondence with other committees.

duties it shall be to make all necessary arrangements of time and place of holding said Convention. Rev. Pliny Wood, of Springfield, Josiah Hayden, Esq., of Haydenville, and Lewis H. Taylor, Esq., of Springof Haydenville, and as that committee.

WM. J. POMFRET, Secretary.

STERLING CAMP MEETING.

The hosts of Israel in Worcester District and vicinity The hosts of Israel in Worcester District and vicinity, of the tribe of Wesley, came together in response to the call of their Presiding Elder on Monday, August 21st, to sacrifice unto the Lord their God in the wilderness near Sterling Junction. This place is consecrated ground, made such by the associations of the past. The attendance this year surpassed former years, and yet nothing transpired during the meeting to mar the peace, or disturb the worshipers in their devotions, which were most earnest and of the old-fashioned stamp. Some of the fathers said they never saw more marked displays of God's power to save than at this feast. power to save than at this feast.
Our Presiding Elder, Rev. D. Dorchester, though

Our Presiding Eider, Rev. D. Dorchester, though young in experience, conducted the meeting with marked propriety, and frequently urged the hosts of Israel on to victory. On the evening of the first day he prepared the way of the Lord by a very appropriate and timely address. Other ministers followed, preaching the word with great power and efficiency, in the order in which their names are recorded: Bro. L. Fish gave us the analogy between the Brazen Serpent and the Son of Man; Bro. J. M. Bailey discoursed on seeking God; Bro. H. Moulton presented the blessed results of an effectual and fervent prayer; Bro. C. L. McCurdy declared that God is love; Bro. A. F. Bailey gave us some lessons from David the Shepherd Boy; Bro. C. H. Newell told us of the Strivings of the Spirit, or the Crisis of the Soul; Bro. W. W. Colburn explained the service of God; Bro. A. M. Osgood enforced the privilege to believe and suffer for Christ; Bro. J. Capen invited all to the throne of grace; Bro. F. P. Tower directed our attention to the final Judgment; Bro. J. W. Willetts pointed out the abuse of blessings; Bro. L. D. Bentley described the sinner, and then presented the self evidencing nature of gospel truth;

the Lord were many, far exceeding any previous year.

From twenty to ninety were forward to the altar at each of the nine public prayer meetings at the stand. The love feast on Friday morning was one of great interest; upwards of three hundred witnessed for Jesus, and many of these were in their earliest love.

We were favored with most excellent music by the expert ripners of our largel music and the leadership of Browest ripners of our largel music property.

Bros. David C. Breck, F. A. Clapp, W. L. Woodcock and A. Joslin, for their untiring labors in behalf of the camp meeting. We were favored during the week with excellent board by Bro. Emerson Brown, of Oakdale.

And now, brethren, let us pray and labor that the effect of this meeting may be salutary all over the district. Come, my brethren, let the light shine that has been newly kindled within you, and let no one who has been refreshed this reare, live no at the solitone. "special blessing." "Keep the munition," "stand fast in the liberty," and "always abound in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

T. J. Abbott, Secretary.

Leominster, Mass., Aug. 30.

POLAND CAMP MEETING ON THE CON-

At a meeting of preachers and tent masters held on the coland Camp Ground, August 29th, 1865, the following Resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, 1. That a Committee of three be appointed.

to consider the propriety of fiolding a New England Methodist Convention at some central point during the coming autumn, and also the propriety of appointing a Committee to confer with brethren from other parts of New England in relation to the time and place of holding such Convention, and report at a subsequent meeting Bros. V. B. Bartlett, E. Robinson and R. J. Ayer wer

NEW ENGLAND METHODIST CONVENTION At a meeting of preachers and tent masters of the Wil-limantic Camp Meating, held August 31st, action was ta-ken on the proposed New England Methodist Convention

as follows:

Whereas, As a branch of the church of our Lord and
Saviour Jesus Christ, we as a denomination are approach
ing a great and important religious festival; and whereas
it becomes us to use all wise means to advance truth and

for a New England Methodist Convention, therefore

1. Resolved, That we heartily approve of such a Convention to be held the coming autumn or winter, within the city or vicinity of Boston.

2. That we appoint a committee of two to confer with such other committees as may from time to time be appointed to consult relative to such convention, and that Rev. P. T. Kenney, of Norwich, and Timothy Keeny, Esq., of North Manchester, be that committee.

3. That we also appoint three ministers and three laymen as delegates at large from New London District to attend said N. E. Convention; that Revs. P. T. Kenney, of Norwich, G. W. Brewster, of Williamstie, and V. A. Cooper, of Mystic Bridge, be ministerial delegates, and H. Mallory, of Mystic Bridge, J. B. Wood, of North Manchester, and Jonathan Skinner, of Eastford, be the lay delegates; and that we request each society to send

lay delegates; and that we request each society to send delegates of its own to said Convention.

J. T. BENTON, Secretary.

Stafford Springs, Sept. 5, 1865.

CAUTION.

Some time since I recommended the "Novelty" and
"Craig" Microscopes in the Sunday School Advocate as
for sale by G. G. Mead, Chicago, because I believed the
instruments good and the man reliable; but several persons having noformed me that they have sent money to
Mead's address and received no returns, I hereby advise
all who have seen my notice, or may see a second
one of his removal to Thomsonville, Wis., in a forthcoming number of the Sunday School Advocate to send no
money to Mr. G. G. Mead. I greatly regret having noticed the man at all, and I publish this caution for the
protection of my readers.

DANIEL WISE. protection of my readers.

DANIEL Wise,

Editor Sunday School Advocate.

THE METHODIST CONVENTION.

At the Wesleyan Grove Camp Meeting the following Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Association:

"Resolved, That the proposal to hold a Convention of the Methedist ministers and laymen of New England meets our hearty approval, and the following are appointed a Committee to confer with other like committees in arangements for such Convention: E. A. Helmershausen, Geo. Pratt, 8 C. Elliott—Ministers. A. S. Weed, Wm. McGilvary, Watts Gibbs—Laymen.

J. FLERCHER, Secretary.

Orrington, Me., Sept. 3,

Orrington, Me., Sept. 3,

A PHILOSOPHICAL EXPOSITION OF THE DOCTRINE OF CHRISTIAN HOLINESS.

At the Messiah Camp Meeting on the 1st inst., Rev. 8 H. Platt, of Winsted Conn, preached upon the above named theme, with such results that at the call of the Presiding Elder, a meeting of the preachers present was held, and they unanimously voted to have the sermon

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1865. Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance. **All papers stopped at the expiration of the term of su scription as given with the printed address.

PASTORAL ADDRESS

OF THE BISHOPS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH OF THE BISHOPS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

In the change from slaves to freedmen, which has providentially befallen the negroes of the Southern States, our obligations to promote their spiritual welfare have not ceased. We are still debtor to them free, as before to them bond. Under the Divine blessing our church has done a great work for this people. Their moral training and generally diffused knowledge of the cardinal truths of Christianity, and their ecclesiastical discipline has justly won the admiration of many who have lately come in contact and acquaintance with them. Our numerous membership among them, of over two hundred and forty thousand, exclusive of the congregations and catechumens who received instructions from our pastors and missionaries, has been much reduced by recent changes and casualties.

The abolition, for military and political considerations, of the institution of domestic slavery in the United States,

of the institution of domestic slavery in the United States, does not affect the question that was prominent in our separation in 1844. Nor is this the only difference or the principal one between us and them. While testifying with pleasure to the nobler conduct and sentiments of many brethren among them, we must express with regret our apprehension that a large proportion, if not a majority, of Northern Methodists have become incurably radical. They teach for dostring the commandments of men. They preach another gospel. They have incorporated social dogmas and political tests into their church creeds. They have gone on to impose conditions upon discipleship that Christ did not impose. Their pulpits are perverted to agitations and questions not healthful to personal piety, but promotive of political and ecclesiastical discord, rather than of those ends for which the church of the Lord Jesus Christ was instituted. Without such a change rather than of those ends for which the church of the Lord Jesus Christ was instituted. Without such a change as we see no immediate prospect of in their tone and temper and practice, we can anticipate no good result from even entertaining the subject of reunion with them. Let us abide in our lot and be true to our calling, doing what we can to spread Scriptural holiness through these lands and to oppose the tide of fanaticism which threatens their overflow.

We, therefore, more cartiestly would exnort you, breth-ren, to stand firmly on our platform of doctrine and dis-cipline. Know your high calling. Preach Christ and him crucified. Do not preach politics. You have no com-mission to preach politics. The divinity of the church is never more strikingly displayed than when it holds on its even, straightforward way in the midst of worldly commo-tions. Best turned aside from your relt by local proeven, straignttoward way in the mids of worldly commo-tions. Be not turned aside from your path by local spe-cious, temporary influences. And in all our teaching and administration of discipline, keep in view that rule of our faith which declares that "The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation; so that whatever is not read therein, nor may-be proved thereby, is not to be re-quired of any man."

uired of any man."
The conduct of certain Northern Methodist bishops and The conduct of certain Northern Methodist bishops and preachers in taking advantage of the confusion incident to a state of war to intrude themselves into several of our houses of worship, and their continuing to hold these places against the wishes and protests of the congregations and rightful owners, causes us sorrow and pain, not only as working an injury to us, but as presenting to the world a spectacle ill calculated to make an impression favorable to Christianity. They are not only using, to our deprivation and exclusion, churches and parsonages which we have built, but have proceeded to set up a claim to them, as their property. By what shadow of right, legal or moral, we are at a loss to conceive. We advise our brethren who suffer these evils to bear them patiently, to cleave closely together, and not indulge in any vindictive measures or tempers. A plain statement of the case

forewarn you of a systematic attempt already inaugurated, and of which the foregoing is only an instance, to dised, and of which the foregoing is only an instance, to disturb and if possible disintegrate and then absorb our membership individually. In the meeting of their bishops and missionary secretaries alluded to it was resolved to send preachers and plant societies in our midst wherever there is an opening. This policy is evidently our division and ecclesiastical devastation. Against all this be on your guard. Internal dissensions will do us much more harm than such outward antagonism. Be true to your principles and under the Divine favor they will triumph. In this connection you will be pleased to hear that our people are steadfast. The border Conferences under special trials, present a noble example of steadfastness.

Not less as loyal citizens than as Christian men do we that must mark such unprovoked conflict; the pussions that will be aroused and the influences that will be gener-

that will be aroused and the influences that will be generated, more or less, not only in the membership of both communions, but in those who sympathize with them. Reaching and affecting as it will, directly or indirectly, so large a population, and stirring the popular feeling so deeply as religious feuds ever do, the effect must be seriously to retard that settlement and agreement of an estimated and heated temper elegal beginning and the settlement. nged and heated temper, already begun, and the con-nmation of which is devoutly to be desired by every put-tic mind. For any such untoward results we shall no

riotic mind. For any such untoward results we shall not be responsible.

Your General Conference, Providence permitting, will convene in New Orleans on Wednesday after the first Sunday in April next. To it will belong all such disciplinary changes and legislation as a wise regard to the wants of the church and the times demand.

We cannot close our address without an urgent and explicit recommendation to you to adjust yourselves, as citizens of the United States, promptly, cheerfully and in good faith to all your duties and responsibilities. Whatever may have been the opinions, positions or prejudices of any of you concerning the political changes that have occurred in the government, we deem this course to be called for on your part, both by a sound judgment and an enlightened conscience.

Finally, brethren, we exhort you, above all things, to cultivate personal holiness. Keep up your family altars.

Finally, brethren, we exhort you, above all things, to cultivate personal holiness. Keep up your family altars. Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together for the regular and public worship of God. And may He give you the spirit of love and of a sound mind, and guide you in all things to His glory.

J. O. Andrew,

Although we have already given an extract from the above address, yet as it shows the temper of the Southern Church towards us at the North, we presume many of our readers will be glad to peruse the whole of it. We therefore publish it entire.

The impartial historian, who with a thorough un derstanding of the subject shall faithfully write the history of this period, will record the ministers of religion in the South both as instigators and leaders of the Great Rebellion. They had the keeping of the Southern conscience entirely in their power From the pulpit and the press they expounded the word of God, and taught and sanctioned the ruling code of morals. They made the politicians, the chief men, and the people believe that slavery is a divine institution, and as conducted in the South, a humane and Christianizing institution. Without their approval, sanction, and moral co-operation, the rebellion These are facts which can be proved-facts which are already established beyond a peradventure, and facts which will compel a corresponding verdict in the fu-ture historian. The first real step towards the rebellion was the betrayal, by the Southern ministry, of the sacred sanctions of religion to slavery and to the cause of secession. That was the first act in the terrible drama which has deluged this land with fraternal blood. The leading actors upon the stage were the porance, no explanation of intention, no evasion, n quibbling, no sophistry, can change the public sentient, alter the verdict of history, or remove that fou blot from their soiled and dishonored clerical robes.

In the second act they are aiding and abetting the

rebellion with all their power and influence. They pray for the success of the arms and the cause of th Confederacy in all their churches. They urge mer and boys to enlist, entreat the wealthy to contribu freely of their substance, and try to console the wife and sister and mother for their bereavements and losses by assuring them of the favor of God in return for such noble, patriotic and costly sacrifices. The more heroic minister in their hospitals to the sick, the wounded and the dying. Another class takes the field as chaplains to the regiments of Confederate soldiers. Others still enlist as privates, to fight and kill their Christian brethren of the North. Some ar promoted to office in all the grades from captains major generals. The Bishops of all the church were united as the heart of one man in this cau urging it onward, cheering the desponding hearts of the soldiers, bidding them to trust confidingly in th God of eternal justice. Bishop Polk, with perhaps more courage than the rest, lays aside his canonic robes for the helmet and the sword, to serve the cause n the field as a major general. All the Souther ecclesiastics, including the Bishops of the Methodia Episcopal Church, South, did for the Confederat all they could. No aid which they could give

It is said in the New Testament, "The first shall be last, and the last first." As the religionists of the South volunteered to be first in this cause, by carrying

tions, and submit quetly to the authority of the government. The politisms and soldiers finding themselves fairly and throughly conquered, take their nevitable lot, with few exceptions, with an easy grace. But the Methodist Bishops and the Church

South are evidently jursing their resentment towards the churches and thepeople North, and in heart cherishing hostility towards the government. It is a great pity that those who tand in the high places of the church as religious tachers, cannot set the example of Christian submission and meekness and teach the people the precepts and hallowed lessons of union, love and peace. Litle are they aware of the record which they are not making, and the ugly weapon which they are shaping for the infidel to wield hereafter against both the ministry and the principles of

our holy religion.

These Bishops are giving bad counsel and setting a bad example to the ninistry and people under their supervision, by attenting to foster, as they do in their address, a sectional and hostile spirit towards reported to the committees. their brethren in te North. What charges they make against the 'Northern Methodists!" possible that those satiments came from the Bishops of the Church Soth? 'And yet those men talk about "spreading sriptural holiness through these lands." A query asses, Where will they find that "holiness?" for surly it cannot be in men who talk in that style. "Donot preach politics," they say; "you have no commercion to preach politics." What were they preaching during the war, and before seces sion commenced? The Church South has preached but little else than politics for the last six years, and that, too, the worst kind of polities. That looks very much like Satan attempting to cast out Satan, when they turn round and say to their proachers, " Do not preach politics." They assume that we at the North have been preaching "politics," because we have steadily denounced slavery as a moral, social and political evil; while they have not been preaching politics, though they have earnestly contended in the pulpit through the press, and everywhere for the divine right of slavery, as a blessing to both master and slave, and the cornerstone of the highest form of free government. From the clearest and deepes convictions of duty the North has preached the practical morality of the gespel, and tried to inculcate the philosophy of the Gdden Rule, while the South have exerted themselves to the utmost to counteract the influence of Nortlern preaching. According to the grave assumption of those devout Bishops, the North side of that question was only political, while

the South side was pure gospel. Now the system of slavery is destroyed, why do those Bishops in a pastoral letter thus inculcate hatred towards their brethren of the North? Why do they try to keep up a wall of difference between the two sections of the country? It is natural that they should desire to remain in their present office but men in high ecclesiastical positions should over come nature by grace, and show themselves above such things. We confess our surprise both at the language and spirit of this address. We predict that the church over which such Bishops preside, under such inspiration and exhortation, will give the United States Government far more trouble than the Southern politicians. The same spirit cropped out at the recent Conferences in Missouri, where the brethren were exhorted in spirit, if not precisely in words, to defy and resist the law of the State, by refusing to defy and resist the law of the State, by refusing to take the oath required by the new Constitution, and of distant sections prevent a universal interest from exist the law of the State, by refusing to the state of the state, by refusing to the state, by refusing to the state of the state, by refusing to the state of the state o leclaring that they " would preach" in spite of it.

our church officials, and duly pondered so that they all men, be lasting as earth, and strong enough to hold al may shape the policy of our church towards the malign influences in check? All agencies of earth fail-South wisely. For this purpose the address is timely. are therein expressed, we are glad to know it, and A realization of the fatherhood of God and the speak, among the Freedmen, will not be very eager to seek the word of life at their hands, but will turn mploringly to us, and we must prepare to preach to m quite "another gospel," in some of its aspects, than that which they have been accustomed to hea from Southern Bishops. Our church should make all possible haste to break the bread of life to the hunering souls of the Freedmen, and any others in the South who are willing to take it from our hands.

BOSTON PULPIT ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.-At the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, Hon. W. B. Spooner, of Boston, stated as his belief "that hurches of the city of Boston, there had not been a tem erance (total abstinence) sermon preached by the pasto or twenty years, until within a year." In addition to this he gave some alarming statistics in regard to actual runkenness among the membership of certain churches which he would not name. This created quite a sense tion at the time in the Convention, among the members of a certain denomination very numerous in New England. His course was severely censured afterwards by Boston clergyman in an article published in the Era, a Baptist paper. This drew from Mr. Spooner a state ment in that paper of what he said in the Convention, and his object in saying it, not to reflect upon the minis try, but to express his "sincere regret that such had been the course of events. To his article in the Era, the edi-

"We cheerfully give place in another column, to a le

has spoken out more decidedly on the subject of temperance. But we are sorry to know that many pastors in this city are still silent on this important theme, and more sorry still to be credibly informed that the habits of many rould make it inconsistent for them to preach total abs nence. How much a powerful revival is needed to purify all the "sons of Levi," that they may give their undivide

SOCIAL SCIENCE .- On the first Wednesday of October. at 10 A. M., a meeting is to be held at the office of the Board of State Charities at the State House in Boston, for the purpose of forming in the State an organization or as sociation to consider questions relating to the sanitary condition of the people, the relief, employment and eduation of the poor, the prevention of crime, the ameliora tion of the criminal law, the discipline of prisons, the matters of statistical and philanthropic interest which are included under the general head of "Social Science." An association for the consideration of these questions has existed in Great Britain for several years, including among its members many of the most eminent philan thropists and statistical writers of that country. Its pubished proceedings have been of great service to England and to the world. Some such organization here would un-doubtedly accomplish good in this country. Gentlemen perested are invited to be present at that time, and to give the benefit of their counsel as to the proposed work f the Social Science League. The following names are ppended to the call: Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Edward Carle, of Worcester, H. B. Wheelwright, of Taunton, F. cord, Theodore Metcalf, of Boston, J. C. Blaisdell, of Fall River, and S. G. Howe, of Boston.

fail to read, among our communications in another col-umn, the call for a Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on the masses which are not likely to be reached by it in the present order of things among the churches. We heartily approve and recommend the movement as one of great

Again, there is almost universal mourning in the land; great good may result from it. We do not see why they

so called. Two numbers in newspaper form have previously appeared, but this for September being the first n the form of a magazine, it is sent out as No. 1. The

onvinced that the term Mr. is more suitable than Lord in ection with Jesus Christ, we expect he will be p nitted to publish the same through The Radical.

preachers' meetings that the proposition for a N. E. Met odist Convention is generally approved, and committees rrangements are appointed. Those committees will outless be called together at an early day. The next portant thing in the programme is a place in which to hold the Convention. Invitations will be in order. If our brethren in any ef our large central cities and town are desirous or willing to entertain such a Convention for two or three days, we hope they will make that fact known soon by a cordial invitation. It is important to rece one or more such invitations before the preliminary ing of the committees of arrangements. The number to provide for is not yet known. That will be decided upon hereafter. It will range probably somewhere between 500

erm at this institution has opened with fine prospects of on unusually large class. About fifty have already ente

SEVERAL REPORTS OF CAMP MEETINGS CAN ate for insertion this week. They will appear in our next number. From a private note we learn that the Hatfield Camp Meeting " was a season of unusual power

Books and Periodicals Received.

The Theological Eclectic for August and September, from Wm. Scott, Cincinnati, contains four able and evangelical arti-Wm. Scott, Cincinnati, contains four able and evangelical ar-cles: Reasons for Skepticism as to Certain Speculations of Modern Science; The Morality of Panthelsm; on Types Our Times and our Churches.

The next phase of national policy may be somewhat difficult to determine. The questions of Rebellion Slavery, Negro Soldiers, Reconstruction and Suffrag may be regarded as settled, or in a fair way for settlement But there are other exigencies and difficulties existing and about to arise, for which no sufficient remedy ha been generally discussed. What are some of these difficulties? There are two classes at the South, partially least, hostile to each other. The blacks are stirred to ven geance by the memory of ineffaceable wrongs. The whites are moved to hate by the memory of wrongs in flicted by them on a class now out of their power, and who, having turned the scale of battle against them, are now made equal to the whites as one of the distasteful re sults of being conquered. In the North there are ele-ments hostile to both classes of the South, and to some extent hostile to each other. There are men sworn engeance by all the memories of the Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville. There are others that cannot tolerate the idea of legal equality with a despised race. Added to this, there are men of every kindred and tribe and ongue under heaven, many of them seeking ends diveror opposed; the achievement of some of them being th

essary destruction of others. How shall all these peoples be unified into a homog f nationality, for many see in our flag the hated symbol of an enemy. We cannot appeal to any ideas of rac for every race, call we them five or twenty, are her Neither can we appeal to a common interest, for selfisi what bond of union can we find that shall embrash

South wisely. For this purpose the address is timely. If the South cherish such sentiments towards us as made all nations of one blood. Here is a bond of union have it come from their highest ecclesiastical author | hood of mon will secure this end. Here is a chord which nationality, and no discord be heard from California to This thought being uppermost, every thought of clanism, State sovereignty, sectional interests and party ends will slink back into comparative insignificance. John saw more than thirty millions, a company that ne nan could number, of every kindred and tongue, and people and nation, so unified that even the suggestion ectional interest and party ends were sin, nay, were im possible. How? By being filled with the Spirit of God, and recognizing his claims as paramount. What we need, then, to make the nation a unit, strong for offen defense, or for a marvelous development of its power securing all men's liberties to this age and the future, is n plain words, a grand, wide-sweeping revival of religion that shall turn all hate to love, pride to humility, and sel fish vengeance to serviceable charity. This, and this one, can meet the desperate exigency of the future

I see God has prepared for all our previous exigen He saw the struggle coming, and prepared for it mate rially by inventions and accumulated treasures. But h aw that our great peril would be lack of union at the North; so three years before he poured his Spirit on th land, and gave such a revival of godliness as overleape all party ties, family relationships, sectional sympathies and so far as it went made the North to throb with on Spirit, which could but be true to order and law. So when the struggle came, though parties plotted, split, and were inefficient, the church was one from beginning to end. Well might Mr. Lincoln say, "Thank God, who in such a struggle as this gives us the churches." That

exigency was met. Slavery was to be abolished. He made the people willing in the day of his power by defeat and disaster, b casting down their idols, by humbling their pride, till at length they who lately denied the right of agitation, and nartyred those determined on it, said amen to emancine on and apotheosized the agent. Then the downtrodder slave must be raised by a recognition of his manhor and share the glory of achieving victory over the rebellio The thought was resented with scorn. But the time came when we were obliged to fill quotas with the refuse of reation, which hardly afforded fifty thousand men on call for three hundred thousand. Then two hundred housand Africans, loyal and true, stepped into the ranks helped to turn the tide of victory, and completely com elled all men to confess their evident manhood. Thu God has provided for all our exigencies. Is he providing

or this religious work? We believe he is. When he would prepare for the revival of 1857-'8, h suched men's property, and it withered in their grasp Hence many men sought enduring riches. So now many fortunes are wasted, and recent abundance begs o

overty itself for means of life.

The great hindrance of revivals lately has been man isbelief in his depravity and consequent sin. A wing of men that depravity is a priestly lie, and sin an impo sility. God lets us see the truth. Blackburn impregns clothing with the worst diseases. Hyams for a price car the small pox, and a trunk to Newbern that causes th death of twenty-five hundred by the vellow fever; and failing to get his hire, wreaks vengeance on his base em ployer by exposing him. More than this, Wirz compasse the death of sixty thousand, where he could see eve writhe of agony, and by means that makes a fever see like sovereign mercy. He boasted that he destroyed mor men by his prison than Lee by his armies. Worse the this, the light of chivalry, the lauded gentleman, the born noble of Southern society, endorses, approves and is re cities and the assassination of the people. Surely the old doctrine of depravity is awfully true. Right here around 27th inst., for the purpose of organizing a "National So- awful crop of crimes is springing up. There will come a to preach the gospel to the reaction, and seeing the real state of the human heart me

ope and promise, and a siep in the right direction. If sons, fathers, lovers and husbands are gone, and many stricken heart will most gladly turn to the Infinite for unite and co-operate with unsectarian zeal in this work, consolation and strength. Besides Christianity has been tested in new ways, and has more fully shown its power reat good may result from it. We do not see why they annot do it for Christ's sake. They surely ought to do it.

Home from fields of death, hospitals, postilence precincts and prisons come men testifying that in all these places the gospel is the power of God unto salvation. These professedly devoted to religion. It is understood to be the organ of the radical wing of the "Liberal Christian Ch supremacy of principle over policy, the importan tice, the absolute necessity of doing right in order to prosper was never so fully evident as now. This is the great lessor religion which we suppose it is destined to teach is of the war. It cannot be uttered and men's ears be inst.

Rationalism, as expounded by the Theodore Parker tentive and their souls numoved.

School. None of the other Unitarian periodicals is But are there any signs of the beginning of such a glo tentive and their souls unmoved.

But are there any signs of the beginning of such a gle

according to their original design; for upon careful reflection it is manifest that much of the marvelous good accomplished may be attributed to the fact that right means were used right. We shall be very much disappointed if powerful revivals do not follow. Brethren, let us labor for them in the exercise of mighty faith.

E. Davies.

The publishers say: "The distribution of the people over to slavery and stributed to the fact that right means and to the rebellion for the sake of slavery and southern independence, so they are the slowest and the last to acquiesce in the logic of events, and return the mind of God and accept his distribution. As it was near the close of the camp meeting this action was not generally known; and as others ing this action was not generally known; and as others in the sake of slavery and Southern independence, so they are the slowest and the last to acquiesce in the logic of events, and return to the last to acquiesce in the logic of events, and return to the last to acquiesce in the last to acquiesce in the last to acquiesce in the logic of events, and return to the last to acquiesce in the logic of events, and return to the last to acquiesce in the logic of events, and return to the last to acquiesce in the logic of events, and return to the last to acquiesce in the logic of events, and return to the last to acquiesce in the logic of events, and return to be the organ of a sect, nor the 'wing' dance of rain. We learn the mind of God and accept his distribution. As it was near the close of the camp meeting the section of a sect, nor the 'wing' dance of rain.

Southern independence, so they are the slowest and to the rebellion for the sake of slavery and distribution. As it was near the close of the camp meeting the section of a sect, nor the 'wing' dance of rain.

The moral conviction of the people over to slavery and to the rebellion for the sake of slavery and to the rebellion for the sake of slavery and to the rebellion for the sake of slavery and to the rebellion for the sake o rious work? Yes, many. There is a sound of an abun-lowing gentlemen received the greatest number: Burds dance of rain. We learn the mind of God and accept his dance of rain. The Jews went ed our sins. Two years more and we were ready to nation is learning the will of God concerning it, even its

There is a system of compensation in the world. The ntains send the rivers to the sea, and the sea in turn sends the mists to the mountains. For thirty years, and especially for the last four, the Christian church has Buckingham, of Connecticut. prayed for the slave. Now the freedman prays for the thurch. These prayers are fervent. They are interspersed with hallelujahs for personal favors. They are offered with a faith that has been tried in the fire and prevailing in England. strengthened by tribulation. The heavens now bend above us with blessed answers that the eye of faith can

a sound of abundance of rain, but the early drops are falling thickly round us. We have had summer revivals unally numerous and powerful. The fall camp meetings have been attended with glorious displays of divine power From Delaware to Maine, and from East to West, the fire | air. This was the great day of the Fair, as far as name of God's power has been manifest, carrying the fathers bers are concerned. The receipts amounted to a back to the victories of other days. There is wonderful significance in this. Revivals break out locally from local causes. But when they cover a nation they must spring from similar influences covering the whole area. from the judges' stand by the guests of the Society. ver before was the nation so widely and thoroughly under the operation of similar influences. It gives hope

or a revival unprecedented in extent and power. Can we anticipate any of the characteristics of such a work, and so be better prepared for it? Rude races are affected in bodies, moved in masses. Among them thousingle man. They sometimes get religious ponies, using the word in a good sense, for feeling is their pre-eminent faculty. But civilization individualizes men, makes each one an integer of himself. Hence such sweeping results rom single causes cannot be expected. Every man must be persuaded and moved by himself, and often in a way olied agencies and personal effort on individual cases. If Christianity keeps pace with an advancing nation, it must levelop and deploy the resources of individual Christians in personal effort. Thus only can it meet and influe

We once sat perfectly secure under the bomb-proofs and behind the intrenchments around Petersburg, and let olode his largest shells over our heads. But we felt perfectly safe. No man was hurt. So sinners sit behind their "good works," and let the largest guns of the ministry thunder at them. They feel safe. A short time after that we received such personal attentions from a sharphooter as wounded two of our number. Thus must the church labor. It must do sharp shooting; must have a personal mark and not fire at random.

Thus it was in the revival of 1857-8. Great preachers raveling evangelists and executive revivalists were hardly heard of. But the people had a mind to work. The laity sustained noon-day meetings. May the people be willing to work for the display of God's power. W.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR, HELD AT CONCORD, N. H.,

September 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. The weather during the session of the Fair has inued good. The dust has been very bad, as the soil is andy, and the dry weather had pulverized it very fine. At night the fire engines of the city were engaged in throwing water on the roads, but before noon the next day one would hardly recognize the effects of the sprinking. On Wednesday there were indications of rain, and on attempt or two at a shower, but only enough to give ecoptive clouds rolled away in the afternoon and the sun

shone warm enough to make up for lost time. The exhibition of cattle, horses, sheep, and agricultural mplements perhaps has never been equaled. The display of vegetables, fruits, specimens of the fine arts and usehold manufactures was very small. Why this scarcity of the last mentioned articles is a query. Some good specimens of swine were exhibited, but only a few. The poultry show was very good, a great many varieties list. Of five others we heard the sad response—deceased of barnyard fowls, mostly, were entered. Some very handsome species of pigeons and doves were shown. Story—almost a centenaran—nad hat title necessary shows, stereoscopticons of the war, bogus jewelry peddlers and so on indefinitely, have attended this Fair in profuse

The Fair Grounds proper are the grounds belonging to the Merrimack County Agricultural Society. They are situated one mile east of the city, on the high land beyond the river, and contain an enclosure of about thirty acres.

Some very remarkable specimens of the different breeds f cattle were here. Their pens, and those for poultry, swine and sheep were at first erected in four parallel rows but these were crowded long before all entries had been accommodated, and new ones erected, filled, and still some cattle were without shelter. The largest ox in the world, "Gen. Grant," owned by Carlos Pierce, of Boston, was here. Many will recollect him as the white ox which was raffled away at the Sailor's Fair in Boston, last fall, and then re-purchased by the present owner. Another mammoth ox, "Gen. Sherman," owned by Samuel Craft, of Lebanon, N. H., is on exhibition. A great many milch and breeding cows have been shown. The princi pal exhibitors in this line were H. G. White, W. W. Chenery, Carlos Pierce, Samuel Appleton, and G. T. Plunket, of Massachusetts, and Burden Loomis and E. H. Hyde of Connections Some of the Vermont and New Hampshire cattle were fine, but they were not entered in

The largest exhibition of horses known on this contitent was a feature of the Fair. Fast trotters, thoroughbreds, draught and carriage horses were shown in abundance. The races were interesting. The first trot, on Tuesday, was open to all horses in New England never having trotted for money, and was won by "Black Warrior," owned by J. P. Willard & Co. The stallion trot, on Wednesday, was won by "Fearnaught," owned by A. P. Morrison, of Boston. Thursday's race was trotted by mares and geldings, and handsomely won by "Em- dress, a synopsis of which your space forbids me to propress," owned by P. W. and F. Jones, Amherst, N. H. She trotted the mile quicker than any horse ever on this for the sweepstakes, and won by "Frank Vernon."

More sheep are on exhibition than ever before. Som men brought in whole flocks. The Spanish Merino sheer are prized the highest, and in some cases a single sheep i 31 1-2 pounds when sheared, the heaviest known.

There were two large tents, or rather one large building and one tent, filled with agricultural implements of all kinds and sizes. The Ames Plough Company, of Boston, alone made over 225 different entries of their in plements. Whittemore, Belcher & Co., of Boston, enered about 75, and many other men exhibited a les a new horse rake so adapted to the rough ground that the teeth, acting independently, would slide over all irregucould guide it. It was entered by Nye and Clark Bros.

of Horticulture, Household Goods, and Miscellaneous Articles. We before said the display of Horticulture and Household Goods was small: but there were several ob jects of great interest. One curiosity was the machine for exhibiting and winding thread. It was entered for the Hadley Thread Co. Their thread is an American manufacture, and deserves at least a fair trial by the ladies of make. A violin made thirty-nine years ago by Abraham Prescott is entered by his sons, who have taken the business left by the father, and increased it until now they are among the best makers of reed instruments. Another object of interest is a steam valve invented by Dr. Car-hart, of the Troy Conference. It is a great and useful invention, enabling the same engine to drive a wheel On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings there wer

farmers' discussions, at City Hall, on the subjects of Fruit Growing and Breeding. Thursday evening a Wool Grower's meeting was held in the same place. Hon. Onslow Stearns, of Concord, gave a levee at his residence on this evening. The gathering was a very agreeable one. The Governors of four of the New England States—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut—with some of their staff officers, were present, and The party was serenaded by the Concord Brigade Band. On Friday afternoon, during the interval of time while ne horses trotting for the sweepstakes were resting, there ere some minor, or, as they are sometimes called, "scrub" races. Two horse trotted and two mares were run for a premium. One interesting novelty was the foot race. All persons were invited to try their strength and skill in running a half mile, the fastest runner to re-ceive \$10, and the next \$5. Five young men presented

Among the persons taking premiums for stock, the fol first, and 3 second premiums. W. W. Chenery, of Be first, and 3 second premiums. The chenery, of Bel mont, Mass., 2 Society's Medals, 18 first, and 5 second emiums. H. G. White, South Framingham, Mass. Society's Medals, 11 first, and 3 second premiums. Calos Pierce, of Boston, 1 Society's Medal, 10 first second, 5 third premiums, and 3 diplomas

The address of Gov. Smyth, on Friday, was England Agriculture and Breeding, and valuable sugge, tions. After this address, speeches were made by Goo ernors Cony, of Maine, Andrew, of Massachus

The Society in one of its daily meetings voted to me. morialize Congress to take measures to prevent the intra duction into this country of the fatal cattle disease not

The attendance during the four days has been good. Tuesday was a starting day, and not a great many visitors came to the ground. Wedne showers of the morning and the threatening clouds ke away many, but still there was a good attendance. Thu day the grounds were full all day. The light, sandy a of the grounds was constantly stirred by the moving mo titude, and the atmosphere was two parts dust to one nam

\$5,000. Friday the Governors and many distinguish men were present, but there was not a great crowd of people. The premium horses and cattle were inspected The last New England Fair, held in Springfield, and as the same time the first one, was not a success pecuniarily When all the bills were paid, there was a deficit of about \$1,500. This year, after the premiums shall have been paid, and all bills settled, undoubtedly there will be a surplus. The management of the whole affair, in every respect, has been complete. The officers were all efficient nen, and understood how to do what was assigned them It has been a remarkable fact that the most perfect order has been maintained. Not so much as a quarrel is know. and no disturbance whatever has marred the affair. perhaps as a whole the most successful Fair ever held New England. Some of the departments were not so full

Col. Robinson showed a commendable spirit of enter prise in establishing a branch office of the American Tele graph Company on the grounds; thereby many a on was saved a long journey to the city and the loss of much time. He very appropriately was awarded a medal

the Society. Much of the stock and other articles on exhibition we emoved to-day, and to-morrow probably everything will be taken away. The second annual Fair of the New Eng. land Agricultural Society is now numbered among the things that were. All of the officers especially, and men bers of the Society must look with great satisfaction on this Fair. They have done themselves great credit, and given an additional impetus to the agricultural interests of this section of the country. May all their subsequent exhibitions be at least equally successful. ALPHETS

EAST GENESEE CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR :- With a desire to greet again the friends of earlier years, and keep bright the chain of fraternal connection that binds together the Methodistic heart, the writer is inclined to send for your Heraldic proclamati a few notes that may not be without interest beyond the

ounds of his own Conference. On the morning of August 30th, the East Genesee Conference convened at the M. E. Church, in the beautiful village of Waterloo, to hold its eighteenth annual conve cation. Bishop Ames presided throughout with his usual urbanity, and with such astonishing dispatch of business that we were well nigh brought to the closing point by Saturday evening. By adjournment, however, we as sembled on Monday morning, and closed a very pleasant ession of four and a half days, exclusive of the Sabbath But lest some of your readers should place us in the

eategory of unimposing bodies, let me say that our Conference list—as called at the opening of the sessionnumbered one hundred and eighty-seven members. these one hundred and fifty-six were present. Of the a sent, thirteen are superannuated, and several on the sick fully he passed away, and was doubtless greeted by scores of spiritual children. C. Wheeler and H. Sanford, good men and true, were on our superannuated list. E. H. faith and zeal, and went triumphantly home. D. Ferris, who had served his day and generation well-a man rare qualities-not given to the emotional, was in the

fective ranks when death found him. His last honrs wen remarkably triumphant. Our session of Friday morning was one long to be remembered. The report on Memoirs immediately st ceeded the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Each memoir was accompanied with remarks from one or mor brethren, and our united prayer was for a preparation

meet our departed brethren on the other shore. Visitors from abroad were not numerous; but our a preciative qualities were cordially extended to those who avored us. The venerable Father Lewis, of the Ohi Conference, who is, as the bishop informed us on into ducing him, verging towards ninety years, is certainly ne specimen of a green old age. Our own veneral Dr. Lucky met him with a cordial embrace, remarking that they both united with the Conference at the same

Dr. S. Y. Munroe, Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society, being present, an evening was spent in considering the merits of this new item in our Conference anniversaries. As was remarked, the M. E. Church has always been a church extension organization ations. Introductory remarks were made by Dr. Hibbard, followed by interesting statements from Rev. L. Hawkins, in connection with his experience as a missionary to Tennessee, where he has labored for the last four months. Dr. Munroe followed with an interesting a sent. Subsequently, after a report thereon by the com mittee, and remarks by Dr. Munroe and Bishop Ames, an auxiliary was formed, and according to the Bishop's judgment, we have the honor of being the first Confir-

ence moving in this matter. several interesting and thrilling speakers. The first will Dr. Newman, of the New Orleans Mission, who expressed ome fears in regard to the President's policy of recon struction. Then came Dr. Lindsay, president of General College, who was followed by the sharp Steele, of Oneids, and our own peculiar Hosmer. All the speakers wet hopeful of our country, and the Conference responsive

Our report on Temperance was progressive. Aft rongly declaring in favor of a prohibitory law on liquet resolution followed deploring the use of tobacco, as p judicial to the physical, mental and moral man, and per nicious in example to the young, and calling on the mi istry to discountenance its use. A hearty rising vote 78 given by 112 members—none voting in opposition. Set allowance in their mouths, or a burden on their sciences, as they failed to rise from their seats.

Conference adopted—was a resolution to raise in connection with our Centenary celebration next year, the sec of two hundred thousand dollars, one half of which to be college building, at Lima. An excellent missionary sermon was preached by J. E. Latimer. The missionary anniversary was encouraging.

In connection with the report on Education-which the

year of about twenty-five per cent. The receipts were over ten thousand dollars. Soul-stirring addresses were nade by Dr. Newman and W. Hosmer. To take the places of those who have superann

ocated, or gone to the South and Southwest, there were two by transfer.

An omission to notice the Sabbath exercises would be palpable oversight. The morning love feast, at the hurch, was reported as being deeply interesting. A wife arrangement was made, in view of the oppressively warm weather, for the bishop to preach under the trees in the village reach which rillage park, which was seated for the occasion. audience assembled and listened to an excellent practical sermon, and witnessed the ordination of the dear ons. In the afternoon Dr. Hibbard preached in the same place, followed by the ordination of the Elder The pulpits of several sister churches were occupied by

Drs. Newman, Reid and others.

A final item of general interest was presented in a 100 to locality of the loca his residence within our Conference bounds. It was unit vorable to the health of his wife. The Bishop respon favorably to the resolution, subject to future contingent Lima, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1856. W. E. PINDAR

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION -Our Sunday School Union will hold its next anniversary in the city of New York, October 22 and 23.

NORTH RUSSELL STREET CHURCH .- Rev. G. Haven, the pastor, preached the closing sermon in the audience room of the North Russell Street Church on the morning of the 3d inst. He took occasion to give among other historical matters connected with the church, a statistical account of the growth of Methodism within the last thirty years in Boston and vicinity within a radius of twenty miles. The discourse as a whole was very interesting, affecting and beautiful. For a few weeks the society will be without a place of worship, until the new church in Temple Street is completed.

The corner stone of a new Methodist church in Springfield Mass., will be laid this week. Rev. Wm. Rice delivers the address. It is to be built by the Third Methodist Society, under the pastoral care of Rev. P. Wood.

The Congregationalist says Congregationalism is steadily advancing in Missouri. Three more churches have been organized; one of sixteen members at Kahoka, Clark County, one at Athens and one at Cameron.

Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin's society at New York is to have a new \$108,000 church, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

Rev. Dr. Hall, Episcopalian, of Washington, has promptly declined a \$10,000 call to San Francisco. though his present salary is but \$3,000. Grace Church, San Francisco, has off red Dr. Hawks.

Enisconalian, of New York, \$7,000 in gold, but he will remain in New York, at \$10,000 in currency. At the thirteenth annual meeting of the General Asso-

August, about fifty members were present, and agreed to decline taking the oath required of ministers and teachers Next Friday, the 15th inst., by recommendation of the Congregational National Council, is to be observed as a to sailing vessels. The fine steamer Tonawanda, of 732

The nineteenth session of the Freewill Baptist General Conference will be held at Lewiston, Me., commencing October 4th, and holding one week. The Conference is city. held every third year, and embraces churches in the United States, Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

PERSONAL. Rev. A. Palmer is to take charge of the church at Cen-

terville, R. I., in place of Rev. A. B. Kendig, who returns to the West. Ray S. R. Dickinson, of East Genesee Conference, has

We learn from a Baltimore correspondent of the Methodist that Rev. Elijah Grissom, of the Washington Colored Mission Conference, and formerly a pastor in this city died very suddenly on the 13th of August. At the

time of his death he was pastor of the Dallas St. Church late passport order. Rev. J. P. Cook, of the French Methodist Conference,

The California Christian Advocate say Rev. H. K. Hines, of the Oregon Conference, has been elected a member of the Senate of Washington Territory.

arrived in New York on the 5th inst.

Hon. John Page, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, died food to keep her family from starving. 78. The Boston Journal says, "He was the owner of a large amount of real estate, and a very extensive farmer. till May next. For many years he was a prominent member of the

Jacob Strawn, known as the "Great Illinois Farmer," died of cancer in the stomach, at his residence near Jack- President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. sonville, Ill., August 23d, in the 65th year of his age. He the Christian Commission when money was greatly needed | ness of a private character, and intends to resume the duto carry on its operations in the army. He leaves a large ties of his office shortly. dollars, all the result of hard and honest toil. It is said of sented to accept the Presidency of Washington College. explicit in its terms that no difficulty will occur in settling pardoned, although the Washington government may no his vast estate." He was not a professed Christian, but a have returned the pardon to the applicant. man of large and generous heart. He was kind and at- Minister Washburn started for Paraguay, Sept 6th. accustomed to contribute largely to benevolent causes.

Mr. William P. Johnson, a brother of the President, has received the appointment of Surveyor of Customs at Valasco, Texas.

The Trustees of Dickinson College, which commenced its 83d collegiate year on the 31st of August, have recently elected as additions to the faculty the following: C. F. Hines, of Germany, Professor of Natural Science; Rev. J. A. Macauley, of Baltimore, Professor of Greek: Rev. B. H. Nadal, of Washington, Professor of Philosophy and

Sir William Hooker, the celebrated botanist and curator of Kew Garden, near London, is dead.

Rev. Charles G. Finney, President of Oberlin College, has resigned on account of advanced age and impaired health. He will continue to labor in the theological department as heretofore.

honorary degree of LL D. was conferred on Rev. Alexis Caswell, D.D., for a long time a Professor in that insti-

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The reports from the South of unrestrained outrages with the Union. General Steadman, Commanding in Georgia, is engaged in disarming the citizens to prevent another rebellion. But the government has such confilence in Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi and his supporters that he is permitted to organize the State militia to aid in preserving order, and the United States troops are being withdrawn in a great degree.—The political proceedings of the week show that the principle of equal rights for all is still spreading and deepening in the national heart. We find, also, that the peace party of a few months' since now advocates war to drive the French from Mexico. - We frage. have before us a list of five railroad accidents, which remunition near Nashville was the most terrible of these mishaps; by it, a number of persons were killed and over 150 more or less injured. We have an account of the sinking of the steamer Kent and the barque Mercy Parker at sea, and the damage of a tow boat on Hudson River with the injury of several persons; all by collisions .-Among the crimes chronicled this week are two husband murders, one committed by a woman in Oregon, the other in Missouri.

The Portuguese Ministry having been defeated has resigned and a new one has been appointed .- Queen Victoria lately attended the inauguration of Prince Albert's statue at Coburg. The London Times is very much exercised because she still continues her mourning habits. -The Atlantic Telegraph Company has ordered a new telegraph cable, to be laid next year .- President Juarez of Mexico has been driven from the town of Chihuahua north to El Paso on the Rio Grande. The Liberal cause looks dark. Maximilian is exchanging the French troops on the Rio Grande for natives, because the former are inclined to quarrel with the United States forces.

Domestic.

tearing by dogs. On one occasion, in wanton cruelty, he took from a sick soldier a picture of his wife and children and stamped it beneath his heel On another occasion the surgeon asked leave to take a sick prisoner to the hospital who had been lying by the gate twenty-four hours. Wirz said "No, let him die there." The man did die

Wirz assumed command.

It is proved by official documents written by Howell Cobb, Chief Surgeon Eldridge, Gen. John H. Winder, and Inspector Gen. Chandler, that the rebel governmen knew the condition of Andersonville prison.

BARBAROUS TRAITORS .- Judge Carter has made an extensive trip through the Southern States. His statements may be placed with the mass of reports from the South to show that if the majority of the Southerners are loyal, then the majority does not rule in that section of the country. He says the number of homicides of freedmen by the whites is increasing to an alarming extent. The Judge has a copy of the Southern Sun, which glories in the fact that " a few hundred negroes " are killed every day in States where they are partially protected by Yankee troops. And it looks forward to the time when these States shall be re-admitted into the Union, the Yankee troops be withdrawn, the Southern militia organized, and the negro left to the mercy of the South. If the Yankees are alarmed now, what will be their feelings then, when the South can defy the world.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS .- The annual meeting in Concord, N. H., Sept. 7th.

city last week. This association of druggists discussed matters pertaining to their business, besides enjoying several pleasure trips before their final adjournment. The New England Agricultural Fair commenced on

the 5th inst., and ended on the 8th. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers held its first annual meeting in Philadelphia, Sept. 6th. The association numbers 200 members.

The National Convention of Journeyman Tailors'

Unions met in Philadelphia, Aug. 28th. No local organizations are allowed to strike without first consulting the President of the General Union.

The Illinois State Fair was held last week, and was the argest ever held in the State.

THE SOLDIER'S MEMORIAL SOCIETY of this State is to collect such narratives and other memorials of Massachusetts soldiers as will illustrate their services to the country. It will also aid beneficent institutions in the South to the extent of the means furnished it.

Councils WITH THE INDIANS .- The Indian commission assembled at Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 7th. The following persons compose the Commission: Judge Cooley, Col. Welles, Thomas Wistar, Gen. Parker, of Gen. Grant's Staff; Gens. Herron and Harney. Representatives were present from the Seminoles, Cherokees, Creeks, Wyandottes and Quoforns. The Chickasaws act with the Choctaws. The Indians will object to the emancipation of their slaves.

A commission consisting of Gov. Edwards of Dacotah

Territory, E. B. Taylor, Maj. Gen. Curtis, Brig. General Shelby, Henry H. Reed and Owen Guernsey, has been appointed by the President to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Sioux, Cheyennes and other Indian tribes in the ciation of Missouri Baptists held on the 19th and 21st of region of the upper Missouri River.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS TO HAVANA .-- We are informed that a new line of steamers is about to be estab-lished between this port and Havana, which will furnish increased facilities for the large trade now wholly confined day of fasting and prayer by all the churches of that de- tons burden, will leave the last of September, to be followed by others as the demands of commerce may require.

The affairs of the new line will be managed by Messrs. Bridge, Lord & Co., and Wm. H. Kinsman & Co. of this

A NEW LINE OF OCEAN TELEGRAPH is suggested.

as follows: " From Cape Race to the Island of Flores, distance nine "From Cape Race to the Island of Flores, distance nine hundred and eighty-four geographical miles. From Flores to the Island of Fayal, less than one hundred miles. From Fayal to St. Miguel about one hundred and ten miles; and from St. Miguel to Cape St. Vincent, on the Portuguese coast, about eight hundred miles. The comparatively short submarine stretches by this line are not its only advan age. It would form a line, subject to heen appointed by Bishop Scott to Union City Mission, St. Louis, in place of Rev. D. Cobb, whose want of health of being under the exclusive control of one leading power."

PERSONAL .- Hannah F. Gould, the poetess, died at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 5th, aged 77. The rebel Gen. Marmaduke is the first to go abroad to

remain during the pleasure of the government, under the Brig. Gen. Schemmelfening died of consumption at Reading, Pa., Sept. 6th.

Sir Frederic Bruce, British Minister to the United States, was in this city last week. Ex-Gov. Brown of Georgia has been pardoned. A grand-daughter of Chief Justice Marshall recently

applied to the Freedmen's Relief Society in Richmond for at his residence in Haverhill, N. H., on the 8th inst., aged The Buffalo Commercial states that Colchester has taken out a license as a juggler, and paid \$26 therefor, to run

Among those present at the Wirz trial as spectators Methodist Church, and a consistent temperance man, and were the Hon. Arthur Kincaird, a member of the British he was one of the earliest actors in the Free Soil move- Parliament, and Lewis J. Jennings, the correspondent of the London Times.

The rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has been appointed

Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, has was a native of Pennsylvania. He once gave \$10,000 to so far recovered his health that he is able to attend to busi-

family, and property estimated at a million and a half of The Richmond Whig announces that Gen. Lee has conhim that "he never defrauded his follow man out of a single cent." It is also said that he leaves a will "so clear and those whom he pardons may consider themselves legally

ton, has consented to deliver the opening address before the members of the New York American Institute at the approaching exhibition. The Springfield Republican says, " Senator Spragge's

for bearing the senator a boy, and settles \$100,000 on the Hon. Alexander H. Bullock will deliver the address before the Charitable Mechanics' Association in connection with the Fair, to open in this city on the 20th inst.

mother gives her daughter-in-law. Kate Chase, \$500,000

The address will probably be given in the Tremont Ten CRIMES .- H. D. Callender, Cashier of the State Bank of Hartford, Ct., is a defaulter in the sum of \$200,000. John Carroll, a Massachusetts soldier, was killed in the

treet at Indianapolis, Sept. 4th. On the 8th inst., Ketchum the forger, was indicted for

Political.

Hon. B. F. Moore, one of the ablest jurists of North Carolina, has been nominated for the State Convention He is opposed to giving the colored man the same rights as the whites.

The annual State election of California took place on show that that people are not yet prepared to be entrusted the 6th inst. The principal counties return Union mer to the Legislature.

The Vermont State election took place on the 5th inst The Union party was triumphant as usual. The candidates for Governor were Paul Dillingham, Union; and C. N. Davenport, Democrat.

The Colorado constitutional election took place Sept. 5th. The constitution is carried by a large majority. The Wisconsin Republican State Convention met Sept. 7th. It laid on the table a resolution advocating negro suf-

The Democratic State Convention of New York met sulted in the death of several persons and the injury of over 200 more. The blowing up of two car-loads of amslavery and pro-negro. The Minnesota Republican State Convention nominat

ed Gen. W. R. Marshall for Governor on the 6th inst. Connecticut will vote on the question of allowing negro uffrage in that State, on Monday, Oct. 2.

Items. In Illinois they are raising \$500,000 for a soldier's or-

It is said that one hundred colored persons of Lynchburg, Va., will be sent to Liberia by the Colonization So ciety in November; other persons who may apply will

The military authorities, all over the country, have been pecially instructed to use every means at their command o prevent the effects of the cholera, should it visit or

The harvest is abundant in East Tennessee. Middle

and West Tennessee have suffered from the drouth. The Treasury Department has taken \$36,000,000 com pound interest 6 per cent. legal tender notes in payment f internal revenue dues. There had accrued \$300,000 Wirz .- Sept. 6th. additional testimony was given as of interest on them, which the government saves by deto Wirz's murdering prisoners by beating, shooting, or stroying the notes. New notes take the place of the old. A new route to Denver, Colorado, has been discovered. It reduces the distance 150 miles, and has grass for the cattle a fortnight earlier than by the Fort Kearney route. It also avoids the alkali springs, whose waters have killed thousands of cattle some seasons.

The total number of immigrants that have arrived in this country in eight months 1865 is 113,799, or 21,360 less than arrived last year.

The Agricultural Department reports that the corn crop s enormous, and will compensate for the deficiency in the heat. The potato crop is unusually large.

Lewiston, Me., is said to have the best cotton mills in e country. They have all the modern improvements Their never failing water power keeps them in nearly full operation when Rhode Island and Connecticut mills are stopped for want of water. They have never gone below half time, even during the war.

Orders were received to prepare Carroll Hall building, which is inside the fortress, for quarters for Jeff Davis. From this it is presumed the trial of that arch traitor will take place here. Later news states that Davis has been removed to that building.

A contract to carry the mails between Winchester and Leesburg, Va., has been awarded by the Postmaster General to Robert Orrick, a colored man. This is the first instance since the organization of the Post Office Department of a colored man's bid being accepted for service of this or any other kind.

The Indians attacked Fort Rice, Dacotab, on three sucof the New England Wool Growers' Association was held in Concord, N. H., Sept. 7th.

The Indians attacked Fort Rice, Dacotab, on three successive days, the first week in August, but were driven off and afterward sued for peace.

In this city, Sept. 7, by Rev. G. Haven, Lieut. Peter Vogelang, Q. M. Sith Mass, V. M., to Miss Maris M. De Grasse both of East Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sept. 6th. Mr. Samuel A.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has appointed a sommittee to ask John Bright to visit this country.

Upwards of 1,500 steerage passengers arrived at New York, Sept. 5th, from Liverpool, in one vessel—the taeamship Queen. This is the largest cargo of this sort was dependent on this shore.

Sept. 6th, by Rev. Mr. Chapman Daniel Kimball, Esq. to Miss Hannah M. Storer, both of Boston.

In Charlestown, Sept. 5th, by Rev. J. B. Barrows, Alfred Coleman, of Nanucket, to Miss Mary Jane Winslow, of C. In Maiden, Sept. 1, by Rev. G. Haven Mr. Ermon D. Eastman M. Storer, both of Boston.

Maiden, Sept. 5th, by Rev. Mr. Chapman Daniel Kimball, Esq. to Miss Charlotte A. Riggs, all for Garments will be New and Stylish, made and trimmed in our usual thorough manner. Our Prices will be as low as the market will allow.

At the Parsonage, Riverdale, Mass., by Rev. W. F. Lacount, Mr. John Daggett to Miss Charlotte A. Riggs, all of Gioucester. Upwards of 1,500 steerage passengers arrived at New York, Sept. 5th, from Liverpool, in one vessel—the steamship Queen. This is the largest cargo of this sort

The Postmaster General has ordered the resumption of mail service on all the railroad routes in South Carolina.

Foreign Miscellany. PRAISING AMERICANS .- The Old World idea does no now prevail, that the power of the American people had existence only in their boastful imaginations. The London Economist says "the Americans have a singular reserve of character and power for a day of difficulty." It

"They vanquish the difficulties of the future by a latent ower, and after our late experience we must give credit o an almost unlimited extent to the wonderful capacity to an almost unlimited extent to the wonderful capacity of the nation with the greatest faculty of earning which the world has ever seen, placed in the most productive place which the world has ever contained. The motive, too, is enormous in the case we are considering. The United States are the most energetic business people in the world, in the place where business is most profitable. If they can only get capital they can do anything."

Foreign Items. The Brazilian squadron ordered to blockade Paraguay is, in turn, blockaded by the Paraguayan batteries on the

banks of the Parana. F. W. Torrance was appointed by the Governor Gen eral of British North America to investigate the Canadian occeedings against the St. Albans raiders. Mr. Tornce reports that Mr. Lamothe, the Chief of Police of Montreal and Mr. Flynn the sub-chief, and Justice Coursol, are guilty of subverting justice in respect to the raiders. He considers that Justice Coursol had jurisdiction in the case, but if he had not, it was his duty to notify the government before he discharged the prisoners.

The harvest in Ireland is a very fair average one grain. The potato crop never looked better. The favo able prospects will tend to check emigration.

The Emperor Nanoleon has received \$128,400 for th opyright of the first volume of his " Life of Cæsar.' e has reserved \$8,000 for his share, and given \$120,400 way to his different co-laborers. When he heard what noney he had earned, he exclaimed, "Really, I see one may make a living with one's pen in France." Macauay received only \$500,000 for his history.

The Prince de Joinville says the French navy has no guns equivalent to the American 15-inch gun or the Armtrong gun. About eight hundred persons have died of the cholera

t Ancona, Italy, where it is still raging. The London Times notes as a peculiarity that the olera broke out in the basin of the Mediterranean, and as so far been confined to that region.

The probate and legacy duties on the will of Richard Thornton, the English millionaire just deceased, amount-ed to nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars. According to Galignani's Messenger, a Dr. Brandini of Florence has used citric acid with success in alleviating the pain which accompanies cancer. He applies it in the form of a gargle, composed of four grains of crystallized citric acid and three hundred and fifty grains of common

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Sept. 9. W J Carlton. L Dwight—JA De Forrest. F E Goodale.
Harriman—S Hoyt. A P Knight. Chas W Morse—J H
Mansfield. J Pike—A Palmer. R S Stubbs—E S Snow. W
Western, keg,
Veal,
Calves, whole,

water. Its application once in six or seven hours gives

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill,

Special Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Preachers' Meeting, at Saxonville, Mass., Sept. 12-14. Preachers' Meeting, at Barre, Mass., Sept. 18, 19. Ministerial Association, at Machias, Me., Oct. 2-4.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. Anthony Palmer, Centreville, R. I.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER.

stober—Blandford, 14, 15; North Blandford, 15, P. M. 5

ter. 15, eve.; Worthington, 16; North Dana, 21, 22;

c's Village, 27; Gill, 28, at 4 P. M.; Bernardston, 28, eve.,

29; Greenfield, 29, P. M.; Leyden, 30; Shelburn Falls, 31,

vember—Buckland, 1; Charlemont, 4, 5; Heath, 5, P. M.;

raine, 5, eve.; Eufield, 11, 12; Pelham, 12, P. M.; North

herst, 12, eve.; Easthampton, 18, 19; Northampton, 19, P.

William-burgh, 19, eve.; Southampton, 25, 26; West
26, P. M.; West Parish, 26, eve.; Moutgomery, 27.

scember—Southwick, 2, 3; Feeding Hi 1s, 3. P. M.; Pypon

Street, 9, 10; Union Street, 10, P. M.; Asbury, 10, eve.;

low, 16, 17; Jenkaville, 17, P. M.; Chicopee, 23, 24;

sopee Falls, 24, P. M.; Holyoke, 24, eve.; East Long
mearry—Wilbraham, 31, P. M. SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER.

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. cmber—Wronsocket, 29; Millville, 30, Oct. 1. ober—Burrillville, 2; East Mansfield, 3; Mansfield Cen-Wickford, 6; Hopkinton, 7, 8; North Rehoboth, 13 Dighton, 14, 15; Täunton, 1st Church, 16; Central h, 17; Acushuet, 21, 22; Long Fiain, P. M., 22; East wich, 28, 29 , 28, 19. r—New Bedford, Pleasant Street, 2; Fairhaven, 3 rd, Allen Street, 4. 5; Fourth Street, P. M., 5 November—New Bedfort, r. n. n. 1. Street, P. M., 9; w Bedford, Allen Street, 4. 8; Fourth Street, P. M., 9; mberland, 7; Phenix, 11; Centreville, 12; Newport, Thames reet, 14; Marthoro Street, 16; Middletown, 16; Forts outh, 17; Bristol, 18, 19; Fawtucket, 21; Providence, Materials of Street, 22; South Providence, 23; New Bedford

mouth, 17; Bristol, 18; 19; Pawticket, 21; Providence, Mat-thewson Street, 22; South Providence, 23; New Bedford, County Street, 25, 26.

December—Globe Village, 2, 3; Little Comp'on, 4; Fall River, St. Paul's, 5; Steep Brook, 6; Someraet, 7; South Someraet, 8; Fall River, 1st Church, 9, 10; Providence, Broad-way, 12; Chesnut Street, 13; Warren, 16, 17; Providence, Power Street, 23, 24; Trinity Church, P. M., 24.

Providence, Sept. 4. NEW LONDON DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER.

Actober—1, Griswold; P. M., Voluntown; evening, Hopele; 7, 8, Westerly; evening, Mystic Bridge; 9, Mystle; New London; 11, East Lyme; 12, Uneasville; 14, 15, Canbury; P. M., Plainfield; 17, Greenville; 19, Norwich, Maineet; 23, Danielsouville; 21, 22, Putnam; P. M., West ompson; evening, Fisherville; 23, East Thompson; 24, at Woodstock; 25, West Woodstock; 26, Eastford; 27, Illimantie; 28, 29, Quarryville; P. M., Vernon; evening, exville; 31, Norwich, Free Church.

Nocember—4, 5, Willington; evening, Stafford Springs; 7, nitville; 8, Sachem Street; 9, Norwich, North; 11, 12, Told; 13, Mansheld; 14, South Coventry; 18, 19, Thompsonle; P. M., Warchouse Point; evening. Hazardville; 25, East Glastenbury; P. M., East Hartford, First Church; rulug. Second Church.

becomber—2, 3. Windsorville; P. M., Wapping; evening. Second Church;

December—2, 3. Windsorville; P. M., Wapping; evening, South Manchetter; 9, 10, East Hadam; evening, Haddam Neck; 11, East Hampton; 12, Marlorough; 16, 17, Portland.

P. T. KENNEY.

Norwich, Conn., Sept. 7. THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION of the Gard rict, Maine Conference, will be new as a control and 21st.

2. 20th an 20 clock, P. A., Affirmative, Joseph C., apital Punishment-Affirmative, Joseph C., ames McMillan, James McMillan, Leaching in the evening, by C. Ful'er, eaching in the evening, by C. Ful'er, excreises, 21st, 9 c'clock, A. M., Voluntary Addresses on subject of Sunday Schools generally. P. M., 2 c'clock; aays by John B. Lapham, John C. Ferry, Isaac Lord and illard B. Bartlett, R. J. Ayer, Chairman Committee. Auburn, Sept. 4.

LOST AT HATFIELD CAMP MEETING. — Persons aving lost articles of clothing, etc., etc., at the Hatfield lamp Meeting may correspond with Cheney Bigelow, Esq., os. 38anford Street, 8pringfield, Mass., giving a description of said articles, and full directions where to be sent. If the tricles applied for are in the hands of Bro. Bigelow, they will be forwarded to persons claiming them immediately. If not received it will be understood they are not in the possession of the Committee.

R. WOOD, For Committee.

LOST ARTICLES FROM HAMILTON CAMP MRET NG.—I have on hand a small carpet bag with a lady's drea it, a girl's cape, a boy's jacket, some vells, odd mits, gloves ic. If any persons elsewhere have articles in their hands, or now of such, not belonging to them, please report to me.

NOTICE.—REV. W. P. MALLALIEU will deliver an ad-tress before the "Bromfield Christian Association" on Thursday evening maxi, Sept. 14th, at 24 o'clock, in the Brom-leld Street Church. Subject, "Mental Culture." The ad-iress will be preceded by an Organ Concert by Mr. CHARLON, Organist. Admission free—all are Invited.

Marriages.

At the Parsonage, Riverdale. Mass., by Rev. W. F. Lacount, Mr. John Daggett to Miss Charlotte A. Riggs, all of Gioucester.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided in the case of the recently appointed Collector of Customs at Georgetown, South Carolina, who could not take the prescribed oath in consequence of having participated in the rebellion, that he and similar appointees may receive their commissions and perform the duties of the positions without pay until Congress sits, taking the risk of provision being then made for their payment.

The Grand Jury of Phelps county, Missouri, has decided that Col. Babcock and his men were entirely justified in killing Wright and his four sons.

The President of the Michigan Southern Railroad receives \$10,000 per year.

In Lewiston, Me., potatoes are selling for 30 cents per bushel.

At the Parsonage, Riverdale. Mass., by Rev. W. F. Lacount, Mr. John Daggett to Miss Charlotte A. Riggs, all of Gioucester.

In Saxonville, Sept. 4, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Gould, assisted by Rev. Z. A. Mudge, Mr. Arthur H. Soden to Miss Lizei M. Simpson. [No cards.]

In New Bedford, July 13, by Rev. Joseph Marsh, Mr. Same del Coffin to Newmarket, N. H.

In Natucket, Sept. 7th, by Rev. C. S. Macreading, Jr., Mr. Edward B. Masy, of Boston, to Miss Almira W. Jonnas Malland M. Jordan to Miss Marle P. Hatch; Aug. 10, Mr. James A. Brasley, and the Misson, of Soden to Miss Lizeid M. Simpson. [No cards.]

In Solon, Me., Sept. 3d, by Rev. B. Foster, Mr. George Campbell, of Woburn, Mass., to Miss Elman J. Stone, daughter of Rev. A. Gampbell, of Woburn, Mass., to Miss Elman J. Stone, daughter of Rev. Sheare, Mr. Oscarballa, and the proposal p

of T.

In West Woodstock, Conn., Sept. 3d, by Rev. Otis Perrin, at the house of the bride's mother, Mr., James Buckner to Miss Emily Marcy, both of Woodstock.

In Great Falls, N. H., Sept. 4th, by Rev. F. H. Stratton, Mr., John W. Towle, of New Market, N. H., to Miss Mary C. Coiby, of South Berwick, Me.

In Wakefield, N. H., Sept. 4th, by Rev. A. C. Manson, of Portsmouth, Dr. Charles A. Manson, Asst. Surgeon 88th U. S. C. Troops, to Helen Frances, daughter of Elijah Wadleigh, Esq. of Wakefield.

At the Personage in Lyndon, Vt., Aug. 30, by Rev. G. H. Blekford, Mr. William S. Atkins, of Cake V.

Esq., of Wakefield.

At the Personage in Lyndon, Vt., Ang. 30, by Rev. G. H. Blekford, Mr. William S. Atkins, of Cabot, Vt., to Miss Mary L. Converse, of Lyme, N. H.; Aug. 27, at the same place, Mr. Richard Lane, Jr., of Whitefield, N. H., to Miss Nettle L. Chase, of Kirby, Vt.; Aug. 4. Mr. Thomas O'Nici to Miss El. lem Jerrow, both of Lyndon, Vt.; June 13, Mr. C. A. Wells, of Boston, to Miss Julis Hill, of Lisbon, N. H.

Deaths.

In Lunenburg, Mass., Sept. 5th, Mrs. Mercy, widow of the late Oliver Whitney, aged 74 years.
In Dudley, Sopt. 3d., Hattle Elisabeth, only child of Rev. In Dudley, Sopt. 3d., Hattle Elisabeth, only child of Rev. T. B. and C. M. pr. 1998. The sept and 5 months. In Moscow, Me., Mr. Epp. 1999. In Sept and 5 months. In Moscow, Me., Mr. Epp. 1999. Minsie K. Allen, aged 8 years. In Oswego County, N. Y. of dysentery and brain fever, In Oswego County, N. Y. of dysentery and brain fever, Herbert Monroe Parkharst, on of M. M. and T. M. Parkharst, of New England Conference, 2 years, 1 month and 7 days. The "happy baby" is a holy anget.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. At market for the current week: Cattle, 2710; Sheep and PRICES-Beef Cattle-Extra \$12.00 @ 13.00: first quality

nd Beef.)

Hides—7; @ 8c per B. Tallow—8 @ 8;c P B.

Lamb Skins—1 00 @ 1.50; Sheep Skins 1.00 @ 1.50 each.

Calf Skins—17 @ 18c P B.

better than that of last week. Trade has been dull, and prices have fallen off from 50 cents to \$1 P hundred from our last week. otations. The trains from the West were not in as early a here is a large supply of all sorts of cattle yarded, and un sess there is more activity displayed by buyers than there was yesterday, there will be a large lot unsold at close of market.

Stores—Yearlings, none; 2-years old \$25 @ 40; 3-years old 40 @ 65 \$7 head. Most of the small cattle that are in good

condition are bought up to slaughter.

Working Oxen—Sales at \$183, \$165, \$160, \$180, \$200, \$210, 225, \$250 \$\mathfrak{P}\$ pair. There is a large supply in market in fair demand.

Milch Cows — Sales ordinary \$35 @ 50; extra \$70 @ 103.

Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of

the purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade is about the same as it was last week. The supply is large. We quote sales of Lambs at \$2.87, 3.75, \$3.87\frac{1}{2}, \$3.90 \frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$1.00 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ head. Old Sheep 5 @ 6\frac{1}{2}\$\$ Swine-Wholesale, 14c @ 00 F h; retail 14 @ 16c F h. Co-Suitable for slaughter yards, 11 @ 13c \(\psi \) b. Store Hogs—Suitable for slaughter yards, 11 @ 13c \(\psi \) b. Fat Hogs—1300 at market. Prices 13 @ 13j c \(\psi \) b.



Business Aotices.

TO THE LADIES. NEW FALL GOODS.—Black Silks, Capes, Shawls, Thibets, Lyonese, Alpacas, De Laines, Prints, and Cottons. You will usually find many things at decidedly unt to Preachers' families. S. CURRIER & Co., 94 Hanover Street. tf.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the advertiser the Universal Clothes Wringer in another column, Sept. 13.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- To Mothers .- Thousands of fema have been rescued from an untimely grave by the agency of these medicines. When the sprightliness of the romp is changed to apathy and internal suffering, it is a crisis which requires the maternal solicitude, and for which the Pills wil be found an efficient remedy. They are equally efficace the autumn or turn of life. 1t. Se

No wonder; she had used her last bottle of STERLING's
AMBROSIA, and the article was scarce on account of the im-

ense demand for it. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is a Certain and Safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Fernale Compilaints, Organic Weakness, Obstruction of Urlue, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, in every form, whether existing in ma edical properties of BUCHU, see Dispense

See Professor DEWES's valuable works on the Practice of See Remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDowell, a Celeated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Sur-ons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King

nd Queen's Journal. See Medico-Chirurgical Roylew, published by BENJAMIN FRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late standard works of Medicine

A SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUSNESS .- Dodd's Nervine has of the Nerva Aura'is produced, quiet and calm repose visit th armony and peace.

NESS, COLD OR COUGH, never despair of being cured un you have tried Husband's Catarrh Pomade, Punigativ Powder, and Vegetable Pills. They will afford immediate I lief when used, and if persevered in will cure. M. S. Bul & Co., Agents, No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

in such universal demand, is made from the choicest material all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y. Feb. 1. YORK, MANUfacturers of PURE WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD LITHARGE, GLASS MAKERS' RED LEAD, ETC. Also, LIN SEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & Co.. General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York.

March 22. PINEAPPLE CIDER.-Dr. Talbot's con-Pineapple Cider will cure you if you are sick; and if you are rell will prevent sickness. See notice in Zion's Herald from an 1st to June 1st. Send for effeular. One ounce sample oottle mailed free, on receipt of 30 cents for postage. B. T Babbit, 64 to 74 Washington Street, New York. Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. and M. S. Burr & Co.

to the Spacious Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Georg W. Warren & Co., 192 WASHINGTON STREET, (opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,) and extending through to 64 and 63 Haw ley Street, where they are now offering a fresh Stock of For cign and Domestic Curpetings. Oil Cloths, &c., &c., compris-ing the Newest and Choicest Stylos in the Market. The at-tention of buyers in the Trade or at retail is invited to same.

AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1865 .- We would it tion of our customers and the public to our large and choic stock of Etopant Goods for Gentlemen's Garments; movelite from all the celebrated looms of Foreign Countries, togethe with the best styles of Home Manufactured Goods. We have

140 Washington Street, (nearly opposite School Street,)
Boston.

Advertisements.

A MERICAN HYMN AND TUNE BOOK. A

New Edition of this excellent work is now ready. It
contains nearly 1000 Hymns adapted to 280 popular tunes, ancient and modern. For a vestry book it is superior to all othcrs, having so great a variety of Hymns and Tunes,—
Churches dearling a new book had better examine this.
Compiled by Dr. G. S. Stevens and Rev. W. McDonald. 384
pp. 8vo. Price \$15 per dozen.

JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Beston.

Sept 13

6t

BOOKS FOR CLERGYMEN, CHEAP. I have on hand a few choice books from the Libraries of some deceased ministers, which will be sold low for the benefit of surviving friends. Call and see them.

JAMES P. MAGEE,

Sept 13

5 Cornhill, Boston. THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER is

PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR, Perfect Wringer and Most Excellent Washer

It contains the improvements of all other kinds, and has advantages which others do not possess. As we license all other manufacturers to use, and provide them with Rubber Rolls, we are enabled to retain as good a quality of rubber WE HAVE SEVEN SIZES FROM \$6.50 TO \$40. Our \$6,50 and \$7,50 sizes have no Cog-Wheels, and like all other patterns, the upper roll is turned by the friction with the lower roll, or with the clothes when passing between the rolls. This creates a great strain on the lower roll—(the on-ly roll of power) and soon wears it out, or frequently causes it to turn on the shaft. Experience shows that no Wringer can be durable without Cog-Wheels. Our ordinary family

No. 11-2, 410-No. 2, 48.50.

THESE HAVE COG - WHEELS, COG - WHEKLS,
Which gives the upper roll equal power with the lower,
and saves all friction, both to the Rubber Rolls and the
clothes. These we recommend and warrant in every particular, and we have the testimony of Hotels and Laundries, that

Wringers that have not the
Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator.
Every person who has the advantages properly shown UNIVERSAL COG-WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER," Will prefer it above all other patterns.

Its great power in both rolls also renders it a most excellent Washer, fully equal to any Washing Machine in use.

The intrinsic worth of our Wringer is rapidly becoming

[From the Cooley House, Springfield, Mass.] The Universal Cog-Wheel Clothes Wringer has been used n the Cooley House six days in the week for two years

and none wore over three months, and some only three. J. M. COOLEY, Proprietor. [Letter from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.] After a constant use of the Universal Clothes Wringer for more than four years in my family, I am authorized by the "powers that be" to give it the most unqualified praise, and to pronounce it an indispensable part of the machinery of house-keeping. Our servants have always been willing to use

HENRY WARD BEECHER. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

It has always received the first premium or diploma at the various fairs, when exhibited in fair competition with others, and we have hundreds of testimonials from scientific men and mechanics of the superiority of our Cog-Wheel Wring-

TIME, LABOR, CLOTHES AND MONEY. EVERY FAMILY WILL HAVE ONE. EVERY FAMILY WILL HAVE ONE.

It is only a question of time.

Thousands of dollars are daily saved by pressing the dirt and water out of clothes instead of twisting and wrenching the fabric, and destroying the garment.

COTTON IS EXPENSIVE.

On receipt of the above price from places where no agent is selling, we will send a Wringer "FREE OF EXPENSE." What we especially want is a good CANVASSER CANVASSER
in every town. Any good man can make larger wages than
other employment will afford, as we offer strong inducements, and will give exclusive sale in one or more towns.
Send for circular. Address

GEO. H. HOOD, AGENT, 97 Water Street, Boston, (Nearly opposite No. 76, the former office.) SUFFERERS FROM DYSPEPSIA READ! RE-

PLECT!! ACT!!!

TARRANT & Co. Gentlemen:—I am a resident of Curacoa, and have often been disposed to write you concerning the real value of your SELTZER APERIENT as a remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I desire to express to you my sincere greatitude for the great benefit the SELTZER has done my wife. wife.
For four or five years my wife has been sadly afflicted with Dyspepsia, and after being under the treatment of several Doctors for two or three years, she was finally induced to seek the advice of a learned Physician, Dr. Cabialis, of Yenezuela, who immediately treated her with your EFFERVES-CENT SELTZER APERIENT; she began to improve at once, and is now PERFECTLY WILL and is now PERFECTLY WILL feel it to be my duty for the good of humanity to make this statement, feeling that a medicine so valuable should bywidely known. e widely known.

Trusting you will give this publicity, and repeating my arnest gratitude and thanks,

I am very respectfully yours,

S. D. C. HENRIQUER,

New York, June 28th, 1866.

Merchant, Curacoa, S. A.

New York, June 28th, 1866. Merchant, Curacoa, S. A. WE ASK
The suffering millions in our land to give this remedy a trial; convinced that by its timely use many may be relieved, many cured of DYSPESIA, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, INDIGESTION, PILES, COSTIVENESS, BILIOUS ATTACKS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, ETC.

Read the Pamphlet of Testimonials with each bottle, and do not use the medicine against the advice of your Physician.

MASUFACTURED ONLY BY TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich Street, New York.

May 3

May 3

COURTE FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS * Contractions of the contraction of th

GURE FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS," for General Debility, made from an Indian Recipe.

By enclosing three cent postage stamp I will send you my Circular.

Prepared and sold by Mrs. Linus Belcher, Randolph, Mass.; also, by G. C. GOODWIN & Co., 38 Hanover Street, Boston. Mass., and by all Druggists.

Also, by Mrs. Lewis PACKARD, North Jay, Me., and O, H. STANLEY, Withrop, Me. Price One Dollar per bottle.

2 Sept 13

NEW MUSIC FOR FLUTE, VIOLIN AND AC-CORDEON. Winner's Excessior Collection.
FOR THE FLUTE, 75 cents.
FOR THE VIOLIN, 75 cents.
FOR THE ACCONDEON, 75 cents.
Each book contains nearly one hundred and fifty Popular Melodies. Mailed, post-paid on receipt of price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 2/7 Washington Sept 13

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY
DR POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is a cure for all Throat and Lung Affections and Kidney Com
plaints. It is safe, It is pleasant. It is SURE. Circular
having testimonials from olergymen, doctors, editors an
well known citizens, who have used the Compound for year
will be sent to any one desiring a better knowledge of its
merits before giving it a trial.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M.D., Proprietor,
New England Botanic Depot, Boston, Mass.

May 10

DERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

It has been favorably known for more than twenty year Fever, Psins in the Side, Back and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; NEURALGIC AND RHEUMATIC PAI any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Hea

seldom falls to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint
Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Siok Heart
ACHE, Piles, Asthma or Phthisie, Ringworms, Bolls, Felons

MER COMPLANT, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scald Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well he Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles. It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by alm EVERY NATION KNOWN to Americans. It is the alm constant companion and inestimable friend of the Mission RY and the TRAVELER—on sea and land—and no one sho

Price 25 Cts , 50 Cts., and \$1 per Bottle. SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY Established in 1526.)

The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, etc., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tin composition), mounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such as Iron, Orude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bellmetal, as stateriel, always has a high commercial value, the other can only command the price of old iron.

An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as Established in 1826.)

also with our general agents, PAIRBANKS & Co., (SCALK WAREBOUSE,) 202 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give prompt attention to all orders and communications.

For full information in regard to our Bells, send for an illustrated Catalogue.

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,

Advertisements.

THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ARCHITECT, Office, 121 Court Street, Boston.
ME. SILLOWAY invites the attention of Societies or BuildThe World's Great Remedy ing Committees who anticipate remodeling old, or creeting new churches, to the fact, that during the last twelve years new churches, to the fact, that during the last twelve years he has had much experience in the erection of large edifices, especially those used for public speaking; having rendered architectural service for the erection of the new State House at Montpelier, Yt., and also for the remodeling or construction of offer fifty churches, costing from \$2,000 to \$40,000 cach.

He would be happy to exhibit drawings of the same, and give information on the subject to any desiring his services. Charges moderate, and letters by mail will receive early attention. eoply

COLTON'S SELECT FLAVORS of the CHOICE FRUITS, SPICES, &C. JEMON, VANILLA. ORANGE, ROSE, ALMOND, TRUE CIN-NAMON, JAMAICA GINGER, NUTMEG, CLOVE, &C.

Lovers of Choice Flavors
FIND THAT THEIR
GREAT STRENGTH AND STRICT PURITY WHO WISH THE BEST, WHO WISH THE BEST,

AND THOSE

WHO WISH TO ECONOMISE.

THEIR GREAT SUCCESS is simply because
One Third of the quantity is more than equal to the ordinary
Flavoring Extracts, and they are the
True, Bich Flavor of the Fruits.
They make Delicious ice Cram.
They make Excellent Pastry.
They are an important part in Custards, Blanc Mange, and
other Cookery.

other Cookery.

DEALERS TREBLE THEIR SALES WITH THEM,
AND SAY "THEY BELIEVE NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." REFERENCES AND TESTIMONIALS

REFERENCES AND TESTIMONIALS

GOV. SAML. CONY Of Maine.
GOV. JOS. A. GILMORE OF N.H.
GOV. JOS. A. GILMORE OF N.H.
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GOV. JOHN. A. ANDREW OF N.H.
GOV. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Of Conn.
G. & C. MERRIJAN, the wellknown Publishers of Webster's Unabridged DictionsTy.
Trof. JOHN A. PORTER, Yale
College.
And other names very widely known. Also, Proprietors of some of the BEST HOTELS in this country, and well known
Dealers, who seek the Best. See Circular of References.

AS SOLD BY GROCERS, DRUGOISTS, AND FANCY GOODS
DEALERS.

TOILET ARTICLE NO. 3.

Colton's Fragrant Glycerine Compound.
A NEW ARTICLE FOR THE TOILET.

For all Seasons of the Year. Healing and Soothing.
PLEASANT TO USE AND A FINE PERFUME.
REMOYES Eruptions and Roughness of the Skin, Freekles,
Sunburn, Tan, Chapped Face, Lips and Hands,
almost like MAGIC.
Is highly medicated, yet free from every article injurious to
the skin.

COLTON'S TONIC ELIXIR. CALISAYA AND PERUVIAN BARKS, GOLDEN SEAL WORMWOOD, VALERIAN, and others of the choicest Vegetable Medicines.

COLTON'S TOILET ARTICLES, NOS. 1 and 2.

A PURE VEGETABLE CORDIAL,
TO STRENGTHEN AND INVIGORATE OLD OR
YOUNG, AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.
TONICS FOR THE STOMACH.
A gentle Laxative for the Bowels, and Quieting Medicine for
Nevous Systems.
It Cures Spring and Summer Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Fever and Ague, Billous Headache and all Billousness, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, &c. PREPARED BY J. W. COLTON, CHEMIST, Who has been for years experimenting and preparand Medicinal Articles. They are carefully prepa Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., 38 Hanover Street, Boston.
M. S. Burn & Co., 26 Tremont Street, Boston.
GILMAN BROTHERS, 109 Milk Street, Boston.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., corner of William and Beck
man Streets, New York City. 1mo Aug 23 HUMPHREYS HOMCEOPATHIO SPECIF108 have proved, from the most ample experience,
an ENTHE SUCCESS—Simple. Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple, that mistakes cannot be made in using
them; so harmless, as to be free from danger, and so efficient,
as to be always reliable.

Cents.

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No.

No.

Cures Fevers, Congestion and Inflammations,

Worms, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colle, &c.,

CRYING-Colle, Teething of Infants,

DIARRHEA of Children or Adults,

DIARRHEA of Children or Adults,

COUGHS, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,

NEURALGIA, Tooth-ache, Face-ache,

HEADACHES, Sick-Headache, or Vertigo,

WHITES, Profuse Periods,

COUP. Diffucil Breathing.

WHITES, Profuse Periods,

COUP. Diffucil Breathing.

COUP. Diffucil Breathing.

PEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever Agues,

PILES, Internal or External,

PILES, Internal or External,

WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spaanaodle,

ASTIMA, Diffucil Breathing.

WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spaanaodle,

ASTIMA, Diffucil Breathing.

WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spaanaodle,

ASTIMA, Diffucil Breathing.

EAR DISCHARGES, and Impaired Hearing,

BOROFULA, Ealerged Glands, Swelling,

GENERAL DEBILITY, Physicial Weakness,

DOPOSY, and Scanty Secretions,

32 EFILEPSY, and Spasms, and St. Vitus Dan
24 Diphthieria and Ulcrated Sore Thront,
FAMILY CASES.
Case of Thirty-five vials in moreoco, and Book,
Case of Theen Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book,
VETERINARY SPECIFICS.
Case with Book and 10 vials, Case with Book and 10 vials,
Single vials, and directions,

These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are
sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of
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HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE Co.,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.
For sale by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease,
Jan 25

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE STER. AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. It prevents or stops the Hair from falling.

and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world. STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Sole Proprietors,

115 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK. COMPANY.

Acquired Capital, \$6,030,544.
Received for Fremiums and Interest the past year, \$1,809,713
Amount of Losses,
Paid in Dividends the past year,
Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1865,
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Excess of Interest received over losses,

Dividends declareds declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of February, Exclusively for the Benefit of the Issured.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent,
BOSTON OFFICE, NO. 20 STATE STREET.

May 30 \$120,759 °5

TEACHER. A situation as Teacher is desired by a gentleman who has taught Common English, Mathematies and Bookkeeping, in Wilbraham Academy five years, and a Grammar School one year. Would prefer to commence about the middle of September. Best of references given. Address REV. O. S. HOWE, BERLIN, MASS. Aug 30 onstrated that Intemperance can be cured. Four thou sand who have been cured of it are ready to testify to this im hanging over the Inebriate's household are being expelled.
The "Radical Cure for Drunkenness," prepared by DE,
BEERS, 31 ESSEX STREET, i. blessing thousands of fami-lica. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given without the

tamp for circular.

N. B. Do not call it "humbug" until you have inquired WILLIAM B. MAY, STOCK BROKER, 7 Congress St. and 2 Congress Square.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Railroad, Bank, Manufacturing and all other Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

Accumulation—over \$2,900,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.

Willard Phillips, Press't, Benj. F. Stevens, Vice Pres't, M. P. Wilder, Thos. A. Dexter, Homer Barstett, Francis C. Lowell, WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examines.

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND erritories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Bos Jan 25 OHGAN FOR SALE. A First Class Organ, now in use in the North Russell Street M. E. Church, may be

Advertisements.

The World's Great Remedy

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION. DISEASES STOMACH AND BOWELS.

PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF "COE'S COUGH DYSPERSIA is not only the sure forerunter of death, but the companion of a miscrable life. It has been well called the Nation's Scourge; for more persons, both old and young, male and female, suffer from its ravages, than from all other

and energy, gives weariness and total indisposition to those once strong and active; renders the stomach powerless to digest the food, and has for its attendants, Headache, Heartburn, Constipation, Nati-sea at Stomach, and General Debility of the whole System,

nents combined. It robs the whole system of its vigor

reusing its subjects a particle of nourishing or hearty food, without paying the penalty in the most agonizing distress, and oftentimes complete prostration. To meet the terrible ravages of this worst of all Discases, we HAVE PREPARED

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!" and we pledge our reputation upon our statement, when we

Positively Cure the Worst of You, not in a year—not in a month—nor in a week—but you shall see its beneficial influence at once, immediately, and the day see its beneficial influence at once, immediately, and the day you take it. To you who have lived for years upon Graham Bread and plain diet, who dare not eat anything the least wise hearty—first, because the Doctor has ordered the plainest food, and secondly, for fear of the distress it causes—rising and souring on your stomach, we say, Sit down to your dinner, eat as hearty a meal as you wish, and as soon as the food begins to distress you, follow it by a single teaspeonful of

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE! AND IT WILL

Relieve you Instantaneously! thu enabling you, by hearty esting, and the use of the cure after each meal (as often as the food distresses you, or sours on your stomach), you will get in a very few days so that you can do without the medicine, except occasionally, and by the time the first bottle is used up, we will guarantee you free from Dyspepeia, and able to eat, digest, and enjoy as hearty a breakfast as you ever sit down to in your healthlest hours, and we will inferiest to you the refer of the bettle street. and we will forfeit to you the price of the bottle, upon you

teaspoonfull will at once relieve the Dyspeptic sufferer, the whole bottle full would not materially injure him, as it is entirely vegetable and contains no opiates. All classes of dis case that have their origin in a disordered Stomach and Bow els, are dispelled in the same instantaneous way by the use COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomuch, Constipation, Heartburn, Colic Pains in Stomach or Bowels, Dysentery, Vomiting, a feeling of Faintness and Lassitude,

showing that our statement is not correct.

The medicine is powerful but harmless, and whilst a single

Want of Appetite. will not and cannot exist where the cure is used. It removes their exhilarating effects.

Beware of all such remedies or beverages, but in their place e a Remedy that will restore the diseased functions to their rmal condition, and set in motion the entire human mechan-

ism in perfect harmony, and upon principles synonymous with well defined physiological laws. That such will be the

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

immediately and instantaneously, we pledge our word as men of honor—our reputation as Pharmaceutists—our favor-able acquaintance with the people as proprietors of the world-renowned "COE'S COUGH BALSAM," if it is used

We add below some Testimonials from our neighbors and wnsmen, to which we ask your careful at TESTIMONIALS. From the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Conn.

I have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, and can willingly testify to its value as a medicine

HENRY GIDMAND, Pastor M. E. Church.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me, through your columns, to acknowledge my gratitude for the benefit I have received from sufferer from Dyspepsia, the first dose gave instant relief, and one ounce has enabled me to eat anything 1 please, without pain. I have now stopped using the medicine, as I no longer

A Voice from Home through our City Papers.

Madison, Conn., June 30, 1866

Cure in my family, I am prepared to say that I nev to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted v pepsia to try it. MR. COE:-The bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure you gav

me has backed up your statement concerning it. I have only used half a bottle, and can cat pine apple short cake, or any hing else, without trouble. It acts like a charm. The relief taffords is instantaneous.

JANE A. LOWREY. New Haven, June 18, 1864. Those who know my constitution, what my condition has been for the last thirty years, will believe with me, that a medicine which will reach my case, will reach almost any one. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has enabled me to eat anything I

please, and it is very seldom I now have to use the med ed me in an instant when I was in great pain. My whole system is being strengthened by its use ANN E. BAGGOTT. New Haven, June 29, 1864.

. IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

While journeying on the cars, my stomach became badly deranged, causing severe pain in my head. Had it been on the water it would have been called sca-sickness. A lady sit-ting by me, knowing my condition, reached out a bottle, say-ing, "take a swallow." I did so, and in less than five minutes my trouble was ended. The medicine was "Coo's Dyspepsia Cure," and from the effect it had upon the Stomach, and what

have learned of it since, I summer the second of the since of the second Madison, June 30, 1864.

New Haven, June 28, 1864. MESSRS, C. G. CLARK & Co. Gentlemen :- I desire to twenty four hours purging at the Stomach and bowels, every fifteen minutes. I went into your Drug Store to procure some brandy, as I had always been told that it was a good emedy for Dysentery. My pallid face and my weak

arge swallow of that; it is now 11 o'clock; take anothe hungry man partock (as I was well cleared out of food), and followed by a teaspoonfull of Cure. I have not suffered a particle of inconvenience since I took the remedy. Its action was so wonderful and so immediate, that d hardly believe the evidences of my own senses, and

find a place in every one's house, and I believe that no one should go away from home without a bottle of it in his pocket, or where it could be quickly made available. Truly yours,

MR. COE. Sir:—Having been troubled with the Dyspepsia for some eight or twelve months, I have taken the usual kinds of medicines, which have done me no good. I saw your advertisement of a medicine to cure the Dyspepsia. I have tried t, and found it to be THE Medicine. The first 15 drops (the ng in my stomach since taking the first 15 drops; altho ere, I could not eat a meal, and sometimes no e or four mouthfulls without distressing me.

ONE OF THE TWENTY-FIVE.

MR. Coe. Dear Sir:—The bottle of Dyspopsis Medicine I received from you, gave instantaneous relief. I only used it when my food distressed me. It was about like taking two doses to day, one to morrow, then every other day, increasing the quantity of food and decreasing the medicine, until I was enabled to eat without taking anything at all. My ease was an extreme one, having suffered for seven years. I now consider myself cured, and by only using one bottle of incidicine in the space of two months. The dose was a tea-

Sold by Druggists in city and country, everywhere, C. G. CLARK & CO.,

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General New England Agent, STATE OF INDIANA, GIBSON COUNTY, January 11th, A.D. 1866.

MESSES. C. G. CLARK & CO.:

Gents:—Lhave disposed of the two bottles of Cos's Dy:
FEFSIA CURE. which I ordered from you, and it has had th
desired effect. I think it is a most excellent remedy. Yo
will please find \$10 enclosed, for which you will please to
ward to me ten bottles of Coo's Dysp pals Cure.
You will forward by Express. Address. — WILSON. Fort Branch, Gibson County, In In the care of Lugax Me

Poetry.

For Zion's Herald. THE DEAD. BY H. B. WARDWELL

In lonely cot and city proud, Mid scenes of pleasure and of strife; Earth's dwellers cease to swell the crowd That throng the busy mart of life. Mid struggles of ambitious pride, Mid dreams of glory unfulfilled On war's red field of carnage wide,

Full many a heart in death is stilled. In virtue's warfare many fall With smiles that light the death cold brow-Beyond the darkness of the pall,

Bright are the visions round them Some fall with passion's stormy gaze, With crime's dark seal upon the heart; No brightness of celestial rays

Illumes their way as they depart. The brow of youth grows pale in death Alike they yield the fleeting breath, Their forms alike the shrouds enfold.

The eyes that beam with fires that thrill, Must slumber in unbroken rest; And hands that sweep earth's lyres with skill, Lie folded on the pulseless breast. Voices that swell with joyful song

When Spring's sweet breezes sweep the hills; No longer cheer the gathered throng, When Winter's breath the fountain chills They fall whose treasures all are here,

Who seek no mansions in the skies; Some pass with faith's blest vision clear, To fadeless scenes of Paradise!

Literary Hotices.

THE WORDS OF THE LORD JESUS, by Rudolf Stier, D.D. Translated chiefly by Rev. Wm. B. Pope. Revised by James Strong, S.T.D., and Rev. Henry B. Smith, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. Published by N. Tibbals, Library Association, New York. Large 8vo., 695 double column pages.

To the student of the Bible, whether lay or clerical, th work is of great value, as must be evident to all from the object which the author sets before himself: "To unfold the meaning and harmony of all the recorded words that fell from the lips of the "Word made flesh." As to the question, How well he has accomplished his task, we re fer to the decision of one far more competent to decid than we. Dr. William Nast, in the preface to his Com mentary on Matthew and Mark, thus speaks of him "Dr. Rudolph Stier, a man of unsurpassed spirituality raised up by Divine Providence to expound the Scri tures for the unlearned as well as the learned. His in mortal work, "The Words of the Lord Jesus," deserve to be studied by every theological student who has the means to procure it. It contains doctrinal truths, practical suggestions, and spiritual unfoldings of incalculab value, which, instead of being appreciated only by a few theological scholars, ought to be made the common property of the church." Having for a long time made the study of the "words of the Lord Jesus" a specialty, he has surpassed all other writers in the depth, richness, ha mony and thoroughness of his expositions. His own ex-traordinary spirituality of mind prepared him for a fuller appreciation of the true meaning of Christ's words.

Thus far the publishers have given us but a single vo ume; there must be at least another volume remaining The translation is superior to that in Clarke's Foreign Theological Library, consisting of eight volumes, the only have brought out this American edition revised and great ly improved, bringing the cost of it within the means of the many, deserve the thanks of all true lovers of deep

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY. By A bert G. Brackett, Major First United States Cavalretc. 12mo., pp. 337. New York: Harper & Brothers Boston: A. Williams & Co.

This book occupies an entirely new field in American the 1st of June 1863. A list is added of all the Cavalry Regiments, with the names of their commanders, which have been in the U. S. service since the breaking out the Rebellion. The author writes in a plain, perspicu style, and shows that he can wield the pen as skillfully he has wielded the sword. The volume is neatly bour with thick covers, and in the latest and most improstyle of the art. In addition to the interest which the wa just closed gives this volume, it will be a repository valuable information for the future historian.

THE CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM is the nat of a Manual for training children so as to develop the according to the philosophy of Spiritualism, by Andrew Jackson Davis. Those who want such a book can supplied by Bela Marsh of Boston, the publisher. are so much in the natural darkness of our mind, tha we still prefer the old scriptural way to that pointed out by the new philosophy.

THE ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER, or Young Folks on the Sunday School Platform, designed as an assistant in Sunday School Celebrations and Anniversaries. By Rev. Newton Heston, Second Scries. Philadelphia: Perkinpine & Higgins.

We like this book, and can commend it. It contain addresses, dialogues, recitations, infant class exercises, hymns, etc., well selected and well suited to the object

what cost; with hints to whom it may concern, by William Wright; 12mo., pp. 275. New York: Har per & Brothers; Boston: A. Williams & Co. Our readers will perceive from the title of this work that it must be a desired book. The practical suggestio in the latter part of the volume are very valuable, should be heeded by all who are eager to "strike ile."

THE GREAT WEST. A Guide and Hand Book for Travelers, Miners, and Emigrants going West. With a Map of the Best Routes to the Gold and Silver Mines; Complete Tables of Distances, Homestead and Mining Laws, etc., by Edward H. Hall. New York D. Appleton & Co.; Nichols & Noyes, Boston. CAN YOU FORGIVE HER? By Anthony Trollope, with Illustrations by H. K. Browne. 8vo., pp. 334, double columned. New York: Harper & Brothers; Boston: A. Williams & Co.

ble article on Revision of the English Bible, besides variety of other articles.

United States Service Magazine FOR TEMBER is full of good reading, and instructive and able. A. Williams & Co. THE MONTHLY RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE FOR SEC

TENBER has, in addition to its usual variety of religious reading the address delivered by Rev. E H. Sears, one of the editors, before the Alumni of the Cambridge Theolog

BLACKWOOD FOR AUGUST, from Jas. O. Boyle Co., contains nine articles, among which is an able interesting one on " The London Art Season."

Correspondence.

NEGROES AND DESTITUTE WHITES IN

During the first three months of the occupation of the city by the national forces, more than eight times the number of rations were issued by the U. S. Commissary to the poor whites than to the destitute colored people. One of the daily papers of that city attempted to explain this strong statistical fact, showing the ability of the negro to take care of himself, by asserting that the government gave the preference to the negro in employing him, while the whites were left to look out for themselves. But the truth is here the colored man is willing to work anywhere. A large number are employed as stevedores in loading cotton and government stores, But this kind of work many of the white men would not do. Some of then have been reduced by the fortunes of war from afflu ence to penury, and not being accustomed to hard labor like their former slaves, are poorly prepared for its hardships, and if they could would scorn to work side by side with the freedmen.

But the most painful fact that time has devel oped is this: The number of destitute whites has been steadily increasing, and a feeling that the U.S. Government, having deprived them of their slaves, is under obligation to support them, is not uncommon We will give one case as a specimen of many others we have met: A lady whose husband had been rich.

but died leaving her poor, called on the agents of the Christian Commission to ask them to represent her case to the Provost Marshal as being in need of assistance. Although a woman of intelligence, she seemed to have no conception of the right of all people to their liberty. She had imbibed the idea strongly that the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. She told her story in this way: "I had eleven niggers before you all came, and they used to support me well; but they have got it into their heads that they are not obliged to work and let me have their wages. I had one nigger gal that I hired out, and I did think that as she was a very elever gal that she would let me have the money which she that they are not of my old neighgal that she would let me have the money which she earned; but don't you think that one of my old neighbors put it into her head that she could keep the money

and in that way I have been cheated out of it!" Two months since a large number of able-bodied men were drawing rations from the commissary, and yet they did not seem to manifest any desire to get employment. This we have known to be true of the city, and we have been informed by army chaplains it was the case in many other parts of Alabama. The number of colored persons who draw rations has been decreasing since the first month. All that can work, both men and women, seem to be employed. The question seems to be, not what shall we do with the negro, but what will become of the whites now that

that the negroes are not obliged to support them? Observation in the Gulf States, especially Louisiana, during the last three years, has shown us that the freedmen can and will take care of themselves, as far as finances are concerned; but they need schools, and the gospel preached to them by men who will deliver it in purity, and not as the text book of a system of bondage that brings with it and fosters every vice. The Medical College in Mobile has been abandoned since the war, and the government has appropriated the building for the use of the colored schools, which are prospering finely considering the time they have been in operation.

For Zion's Herald. LETTER FROM TEXAS.

MR. EDITOR :- I was once present when a lecture roposed to illustrate his idea by presenting a picture. requested us first, however, to close our eyes while he drew it. The picture was pastoral, a beautiful hillside, on which was a large tree, with wide spreading branches; in its cooling shade was a sleeping child, itself a picture of innocence and health: and not far distant upon a knoll a lamb, which the child had vainly tried to catch, sleeping too forgetful of its fright, while its mother grazed and watched. The picture was beautifully painted-on our imagination. Now, if your good readers will close their eyes, I will sketch a picture which, though less beautiful, will have the merit of being from real life.

Let them imagine an old rebel flag drawn over a pole raised on two forks and covering a space of nother earth eight feet by ten, an inch deep with dust; a hammock slung under one side, a pair of saddle-bags, a leather bucket, coffee-pot and canteen on the other; a man in the centre, looking as though he had lost his carpet bag, writing on the head of a barrel, and they will have quite a correct picture of the situation of your humble servant while penning these lines. I would not however have them interpret these surroundings as certain evidences of my extreme pov erty; no! this is a "military situation," honorable if not comfortable, and certainly capable of being improved. It is true, government has thousands of good tents, already dedicated to the service by veteran who have left the field, and ample means of transportation, and if some well paid official would attend to his duty, our necessities would be relieved; but him self comfortable, we must bide our time. Indeed, the more I become acquainted with "military" opera tions, the more I wonder at our victories and rejoic over them, for the more apparent is the hand of Goo in them all. Yet the expedition to Texas has been attended with many pleasant things, and has afforded us many instructive lessons, and perhaps I should not introduce these jottings with so gloomy a picture. To some way, to be a mistake, and though we submitted to it cheerfully, there had previously been so much effort made to locate us, satisfactorily to the powers that be, that it seriously interfered with our plans for comfort and leave of absence. After returning from the capture of Lee, we were ordered into camp in our old works near Petersburg; but we no sooner be gan to realize some of the comforts of camp than we were ordered nearer the city.

the close of that memorable and victorious Sabbath the 2d of April, close under the defenses of the city It was here our Col. had frequent occasion for laugh ing at the chaplain for "dodging" when rebel shells came whizzing over our heads. The idea of remain ing so near the city, and on the very ground where series of victories had ended in triumph-ground made sacred by the life-blood of our own men, was certainly pleasant. So we labored industriously two weeks, bringing together the best material from ou own and rebel camps along the line of works, and succeeded in providing very comfortable and homelike quarters for the summer. But just as we began to enjoy the fruit of our labors we were ordered to City Point, there to go into "camp of instruction." We had already supposed ourselves established, but the idea of permanency was now so clearly connected with camp of instruction, especially as it came with official sanction, that we were quite reconciled to the change. The grounds selected were three miles below City Point, and in two weeks the white tents of the 2d Division crowning the hills, clustering on their sides and skirting the woods, constituted one of the most romantic and attractive camps I have ever seen. Extensive hospital arrangements were made, chapels erected, an order promulgated for the establishment of schools for the enlisted men, and all were busily and happily employed. So certain were the evidences of our remaining at " Camp Lincoln" that it

Our new location was where our brigade rested at

not in readiness, and we were ordered back to camp There certainly was a mistake somewhere, and rumo said it was in ordering us away, and there was such "propriety" in our remaining, and it would be so pleasant withal, that some began to comfort themselves with the idea that we were not to join the expedition; but on the 25th were again ordered to embark and that evening found us on our way down the James. Eight o'clock the following morning we reached Old Point Comfort, just then anything but a "point of comfort" to Jefferson Davis, that arch

"Whose impious fury dared to smite The God of freedom on his throne."

We were not permitted to see him in his humiliati but it was an occasion of gratitude that one capable of so much evil was at last within the barred case

ment of the old Fortress.

G. S. BARNES, Chaplain 29th U. S. C. T. Ringgold Barracks, Texas, Aug. 7, 1865.

Children.

JOHNNY BAY,

THE LITTLE NEWSPAPER BOY. A cold, drizzling sleet, and a biting east wind, had A cold, drizzling sleet, and a biting east wind, had almost cleared the streets of passers-by. Certainly no person would walk such a night for pleasure. Even business must have been urgent to have coaxed any one out who had a home to stay in. But, empty as the streets were, a passenger might be seen here and there; a well muffled gentleman walking briskly under the shelter of his large umbrella, or a splendidly dressed lady whirling past in her carriage to an evening party. Did either of them notice that little newspaper boy shivering at the corner? The gaslight shows that his face, over which hangs a tangled

that he was outside.

Then he tried a poorer part of the city. He dragged his weary feet down narrow streets and gloomy courts. At the top of his voice he called out his newspapers

or sale, until a hollow cough made him stop; but no

one came to buy.

Tired from walking, and hopeless of success, John Tired from walking, and hopeless of success, Johnny rested on a door-step, and gazed up fixedly into the opposite windows. There were no blinds here. Johnny could see all that was passing within. In one room, near the top of a tall old house, the feeble light of one poor candle showed a woman bending over her sick child's bed, whispering something to the little one, and smoothing its coarse pillow. Johnny brushed away a tear with the sleeve of his wet coat; his mother was sleeping in the churchyard. In another room there was no candle, but a bright fire sent up flickering shadows on the streaming panes. A other room there was no candle, but a bright fire sent up flickering shadows on the streaming panes. A group of children sat round the hearth, watching a cake that was toasting before the fire. The kettle hummed a song; the teapot cosily toasted its brown sides on the hob, and the cups seemed to invite it to come to table. Then the father came home, and the children sprang to meet him. Johnny thought be could almost hear the kisses, taste the cake, and feel the fire glow. But his father was dead, and he was himself out in the cold.

Johnny got up and moved slowly on, he scarcely

himself out in the cold.

Johnny got up and moved slowly on, he scarcely knew where. At the farthest end of the court a door stood sjar, and so bright a stream of light came through that the little boy wondered if some new ginshop had been opened. He resolved to go and see. Stepping up to the door, he peeped in. A grand fire roared up the chimney, but it was no gin-shop. There were desks, and forms, and books, and slates, and ragged boys like himself. There was a kind-looking gentleman, too, who seemed to have a good word for gentleman, too, who seemed to have a good word for each of these rough fellows. Johnny waited until all the scholars came out, and then he went in. He knew this must be a school, though he had never been at one, and hoped the master might buy a paper; so, lifting off his cap, and giving a pull to the little red lock that hung over his forehead, he held out a news-

paper, crying, in his shrill voice, "Second edition only one penny." only one penny."

Mr. Egan turned round and saw his little visitor.

With a look of tender pity and kindness he drew the dripping boy to a seat near the fire, and, having bought a paper, sat down beside him. "Do you sell many papers?" asked Mr. Egan.

"Sometimes; not many of an evening like this," answered Johnny, twirling his cap. "I often walk willow without selling one."

miles without selling one."

"And where do you live, my little boy?"

"I don't live anywhere now, sir; mother's

and father too, indeed."

"But where do you sleep at night?"

"In any place, sir, just as the season is. This weather door-steps are not very good, and the policemen wakes one up with their 'move on.' But I earn my bread honestly, and don't steal. Mother would not like that, and I'll never do it while my name is ohnny."
" Can you read?"

"No, sir; though 'twould be very useful in my with a nod. "I know all the newspapers by their look, and make a guess at what is in them, too, by listening to other beys talking; but I wish I could spell when she died: but father sold it, and her ring too We never had one pretty thing since."

"Then, Johnny, if you come here to me every every

ning, I will teach you to read; and when you can read I will give you a book like your mother's, which, I am sure was the Bible. Do you ever hear the Bible read in God's house?" "O, sir, I never go there. Very nice these ragge clothes would look next to a gentleman like you. A long while ago, when we lived in the country, I used to go to church with mother; the singing was very nice, almost like the birds. Mother used to tell me

nice, almost like the birds. Mother used to tell me nice things about the good place she was going to; but I did not learn the way right then, and I have had no one to teach me ever since."

"Johnny, I think I can tell you the way to the happy land where your mother is gone."

"O, sir, can you?" cried the little boy, with a look of joy that made even his plain, pinched features lose their harshness; "I will give you every one of these namers for nothing if you can."

is able to take you to your mother's home. His name is the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Jesus is the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Jesus means Saviour, for he came to seek and save the lost. You and I are sinners, Johnny, and therefore lost —lost like travelers who have missed their way, or poor prisoners condemned to die." Johnny's bright look faded quite away. "But God in his great love and pity sent his only Son to die for us; and Jesus died." "I am sorry for that," said Johnny, as the old sad look crept over his face again. "I thought you told me he could show me the way to mother. I

wanted to go to him this very night."

"And so you can, my boy. The Lord Jesus lives again, and will hear you if you pray. He has gone up to heaven, and is willing to take you there. Trust him alone."

Then Mr. Egan drew a little Testament from hi pocket, and read the Saviour's own sweet words about the lost sheep and the good Shepherd. Clasp-ing Johnny's thin hand in his, they knelt down together. An earnest prayer that God would, for Christ's sake, show them the way to heaven, and ena ble them to walk in it, was simply offered. It was the first time that Johnny had tried to pray. The fire burned low. The old church clock struck

ten. It was time to close the school-room and g home. But where was Johnny's home? Some door home. But where was Johnny's home? Some doorway or bridge arch. Mr. Egan resolved it should be so no longer. He remembered a very poor couple, living nigh at hand, whose only child had died lately. They lived in a garret; he thought they might give Johnny a bed in the corner of it. Of course he would pay the orphan's small rent; so, leading the weary boy down one or two streets, and up a long, creaking flight of stairs, he knocked at a broken door. The old people, though much startled at so late a visit from the ragged school teacher, consented to let Johnny share the shelter of their room, and promised to be kind to him for their own little Jem's sake. Here Johnny lived for several months. He spent his days in selling newspapers about the streets, as usual, and his evenings most happily at the ragge school; but he never failed to repeat to his landlad, whom he now called grandmother, the Bible storie dences of our remaining at "Camp Lincoln" that it was contemplated issuing an order permitting a portion of the men to send for their wives. Several of the officers had the same very pleasant arrangement in view, and the "better half" of one had actually graced the camp with her presence, when there came rumors of a "move to Texas," and soon orders came to be ready to move at three hours' notice, reminding us how true it is that

"The wisest plans of mice and men gang aft aglee."

On the morning of the 23d of May we broke camp and marched to City Point to embark, but after waiting nearly all day it was discovered that transports were not in readiness, and we were ordered back to camp! herd is coming to carry me home, like the lost sheep you know; for I'm sick and tired. Yes, mother, I'm oming. Good night. You must all come Granny, don't forget the way.

It was death, not sleep, that folded Johnny in his

> A rose curtained cradle, where nestled within Soft cambric and flannel, lie pounds seventeen, Is the throne of a tyrant—that pink little thing Is an autocrat august, for Baby is King. Good, solemn grandfather dares hardly to speak Or walk, lest the sleeper should hear his boois creek Grandma is a martyr, in habits and cap, Which the monarch unsettles as well as her nap. Papa, wise and mighty, just home from the House Grows meek on the threshold, and moves like a mo To stare at the bundle; then outward he goes, Like an elephant trying to walk on its toes. The queen of the ball-room throws loyally down Before him the roses she wore in her crown, And sings little love-songs of how she loves best The fair baby blossom she rocks on her breast. Good nunties and cousins before him bow low, Though he rumples the ringlets, twists collar at He bids the nurse walk with his majesty's self, And cries when she stops like a merciless elf. He flings right and left his saucy fat fist,
> And then the next moment expects to be kissed,
> He demands people's watches to batter about,
> And meets a refusal with struggle and shout.

And so they began to quarrel in earnest. "I will settle the dispute," said the older boy, who had just then come up. He placed himself between the two boys, broke the nut in two, and said: "The one piece of shell belongs to him who first saw the nut; the other piece of shell belongs to him who picked it up; but the kernel I keep for judging the case. And this," he said as he sat down and laughed, "is the common end of most leweste".

WHAT YOU CAN NEVER CATCH. Boys and girls, what is it that you can never catch though you chase after it as on the wings of the wind? You can never catch the word that has once gone out of your lips. Once spoken, it is out of your reach; do your best, you can never recall it. Therefore, take care what you say. Never speak an unkind word, an impure word, a lying word, a

SIMPLICITY.—A child's faith in his mother is illustrated by the following incident: A little boy disputing with his sister on some subject, exclaimed:

"It is true, for mother says so; and if she says so, it is so if it sin's so."

paper to the Medical and Surgical Journal, in which he argues that near-sightedness is a disease, and not merely an infirmity. He says:

Until a very recent date it has been a con lief, both among the profession and the public, that myopia, or short-sightedness, was scarcely worthy of myopia, or short-sightedness, was scarcely worthy of attention. Its subjects could not, indeed, enjoy vision beyond a very limited range, except with the aid of glasses; but as they were supposed to require such aid to place them on an equality with others, and were thought to have stronger vision for minute objects, they often deemed themselves, and were regarded by others, as fortunate in their infirmity.

It is very desirable that the attention of the profession should be called to the importance of this subject, as viewed in the new light thrown upon it by the opthalmoscope, and that all cases of any considerable degree of myopia in adults and of inherited myopia in children should receive careful investigation, in order that they may be preserved by timely

prophylactic measures, from the serious consequence resulting from progressive pathological changes, which are almost certain to follow improper management of

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

Prof. Ruggles, of Dartmouth College, had a very parrow escape at Niagara Falls one evening, recently While walking on Goat Island with a parry of ladies, one of them dropped her parasol, which slid some fifteen or twenty feet down the bank of the river. Mr. Ruggles went down and picked it up, but, on attempting to return, the bank being steep and the ground hard, lost his footing and fell down to the very brink of the precipice, which at this point is eighty or ninety feet high. Here he caught hold of the roots of an upturned tree, the trunk of which hangs over the abyss. The shock caused the tree to shake over the abyss. The shock caused the tree to shake violently, and it appeared on the point of falling over the precipice. The ladies shrieked and called for help, but no assistance was at hand. A movement on the part of Mr. Ruggles, or a gust of wind, seemed sufficient to cause the tree to fall. At this critical moment one of the ladies took off her basquine and skirt cut them into string got shawle and other actions. skirt, cut them into strips, got shawls and other articles of clothing from the rest of the party, tied them together, fastened a stone to the rope thus formed and let it down to Mr. Ruggles, who, taking hold of it, walked slowly up the bank. It was a moment of fearful suspense. The rope was held firmly by the ladies above, but it might untie or break, and a fall of a undred feet on the rocks below must be the inevitable result. When Mr. Ruggles reached terra firma his fair rescuer, who had shown such remarkable presence of mind, fainted, and was taken home in an unconscious state.—Concord (N. H.) Statesman.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FATHER. The following obituary notice appeared in the Ra-

leigh (N. C.) Star, Jan. 10, 1812: " Died in this city, on Saturday last, Jacob John son, who had for many years occupied an humble but useful station in society. He was city constable, sexton and porter to the State Bank. In his last illness he was visited by the principal inhabitants of the city, by all of whom he was esteemed for his honesty, solament him more (except perhaps his relatives) than the publisher of this paper, for he owed his life on a particular occasion to the boldness and humanity of

North Carolina Standard:

"Thomas Henderson was upset in a canoe, and was o near being drowned that life was nearly extinct when he was recovered. Jacob Johnson was on the bank, safe and secure. But he saw his friend drowning before his face. Thoughtless of life he plunged in at the hazard of his own life. He finally succeeded in saving his friend, but both were nearly exhausted when they reached the shore. The statement in rewhen they reached the shore. The statement in regard to Jacob Johnson being esteemed for his honesty, sobriety, industry, and humane, friendly disposition, is concurred in by the old inhabitants now living in this city."

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

Daniel Andrews, postmaster at Glencoe, Missouri, was recently arrested for robbing a neighbor, and committed suicide in prison. Before doing so, he wrote a confession, which stated, among other things, that he murdered a returned Californian, eight or ten years ago, for the purpose of securing his money, which amounted to about ten thousand dollars; that he had the murdered man buried at his own expense, many of the neighbors attending the funeral, and giving him credit for charity to the dead. He also informs his friends that since his appointment as post-master he had robbed the mails in search of money naster he had rouged the main in search of money in many instances, and that he never lost an opportu-nity to appropriate letters entrusted to him, with the information that their contents were valuable. The most shocking statement in the confession is that he had been the means of killing two of his own children, and that he had meditated the murder of his wife, procuring a gun and loading it for that purpose only a few days before the date of the confession.

Who is the prophet that shall uncover the abyses of our acted lives, and pour adequate shame on our mutual impositions? Smiles on our faces, with envy and jealousy underneath; cordiality in our grasp, with no connecting nerve between the fingers and the heart; deference in our profession, with no suitable esteem, no genuine respect, no sagred sincerity.

the heart; deference in our profession, with no suitable esteem, no genuine respect, no sacred sincerity; invitations issued, with a fraud lurking in their politeness; getting the company together by one falsehood; greetings of indiscriminate and extravagant welcome, receiving them with another; fashions made up of composite illusions, ornamenting them with another; ceremonies of elaborate make-believe, sustaining their mock dignity with another; and dishonest regrets at the farewell, dismissing them with another—who will dare affirm these do not enter appallingly into the staple of all civilized and elegant another—who will dare amm these do not enter appallingly into the staple of all civilized and elegant life? When is the rugged, truth speaking, Christian time coming, which shall tear open and rend apart these guilty illusions, plant the communion of soul with soul on some pure and just foundation, and restore the social world to its primitive and upright simplicity—F. D. Humingly

The party of Royal Engineers from the Ordnance Department, which have been employed since the 12th of September last in making a survey of Jerusalem, and leveling from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, have returned to England. Their chief, Colonel James reports that the leveling from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, have returned to England. Dead Sea, have returned to Edgand. Their chief, Colonel James, reports that the leveling operations were conducted with the greatest care, and that it appears from them that the depression of the surface of that sea below the Mediterranean varies from 1,289 1.2 to 1,290, the former being its position in the winter, and during the freshets, the latter in the early

summer months.

This depression is, on the average, about 18 feet less than the result of former and probably less accurate surveys, which made it 1,312 feet. It is the deepest known fissure below the general surface or level of the earth.

The Medical World says, in many cases of disordered stomach, a tablespoonful of salt is a certain cure. In a violent internal pain termed colic, a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a pint of water, taken as soon as possible, with a short nap immediately after, is one of the most effectual and speedy remedies known. The same will relieve a person who seems almost dead from a very heavy fall. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow of swallowing; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the senses return, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed; all the bandages removed from the neck, and cool aperient procured, if possible. In case of severe bleeding at the lungs, when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonfuls of salt stayed the blood.

Biographical.

ISAAC CURRIER died in Minot, Me., aged 79 years and Isaac Curnier died in Minot, Me., sged 79 years and 8 months. He was an every day Christian; his house was a home for the itineraft. He experienced religion thirty-eight years ago, and proved its value in sickness. Bro. Currier maintained constant faith in God. He was fully resigned to God's will. He thought we need not have any anxiety about death; God would do right in all things. He was calm and hopeful to the last, cheered and comforted by the power of grace. His record is on high.

J. M. WOODBURY.

MRS. DEBORAH A. RUSSELL, wife of Bro. John Russell, died in Marblehead, Aug. 15th, aged 65 years. She was converted and joined the M. E. Church in this town was converted and joined the M. E. Church in this town during the absence of her husband at sea, under the ministry of Rev. Nathan Paine, in 1832. From that period until the close of life she exemplified the Christian character. As a Christian brother said who knew her well, "she was the same thing the year round." It was befitting that such a Christian should leave the world as she did, bidding adieu to husband and children, and the church militant in peace and triumph.

B. OTHEMAN.

MISS SARAH MURRAY died in July last, in Pascoag, R. I., aged 18 years. She commenced a religious life during the pastorate of Bro. Morse, but gave up to the influence of surrounding circumstances, and lived without hope until within four weeks of her death, when she sought and found salvation. Her death was the most sweet and instructive that I ever knew. Not a doubt or fear interrupted her peace or beclouded her mind. With the senses perfect to the last moment, without a sigh or groan life sweetly ebbed out, with joy unspeakable in the departing spirit. MISS SARAH MURRAY died in July last, in Pasco eparting spirit. Pascoag, R. I., Sept. 1.

MRS LYDIA A. Lowe died in Thomaston, Me., Ju MRS. LTDIA A. Lowe died in Thomaston, Me., Juy 4th, in the 35th year of her age. Her last days were lappy and joyous. She spoke freely of death, of her vicory through Christ over sin and death, of her bright lopes and prospects in the future world. Some of her ast words were, "Glory, glory to God and the Lamb for leace, pardon and salvation." Her husband and children tre deeply afflicted.

Thomaston, Me., Aug. 10th.

HANNAH JONES died in Waltham, Sept. 2, aged 6 HANNAH JONES died in Watham, sept. 2, ages or cears. She departed with a good hope through grace she was a native of this town; had lived here almost a ser life; and was an acceptable member of the churchere when she died, having joined it by certificate about welve years since. Consumption has been steadily a work for many years; and the body had become so en-feebled by disease that all sanctuary privileges had to be yielded. Grace lightened her burdens. When informed that she could not live many days, she was at once re-signed; and when the final hour came, she found the promise of conquering grace fulfilled, and gladly pass away. This is the twelfth removal from our number death in about one year. William T. Worth. Sandwich, Sept. 5.

SETH HATHORN died in Woolwich, July 4th, agea of years. He was converted thirty-four years ago, under the labors of Rev. J. Young. He was for many years an active member of the M. E. Church in this place. He took a very active part in erecting the first Methodist Church in this town. As a steward he was faithful. For some years past he has been unable to act in this capacity, bu never lost his interest in his preacher's support. His end was neace. SETH HATHORN died in Woolwich, July 4th, aged

Advertisements.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES

ries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, con

displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, con-taining very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark col-or. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates, the smallest quarty of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermen tion; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, a made in Pharmacopæa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore cabe used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upo

pection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD, emist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience in miladel phia, and now located at his Drug and Chen house, 594 Broadway, New York.

From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia."

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. For Weakness arising from Indiscretion. The exhaust powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alar ing symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disca or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Pressure of Nature 1 and 1 an The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weaknes tem, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invaria

affections peculiar to "Females," is unequaled by the preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfuln ssion of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated Schirrus State of the Uterus; and all complaints inciden

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arisin from Habits of Dissipation, little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely surperse

In all Diseases of these organs, whether existing in "Male or "Female," from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant to taste the odor, "in of now tong standary. It is pleasant to taste the odor, "im-mediate" is action, and more strenghening than any of the preparations of Bayls or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken down or Delicate Constitu-tions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the

ttack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodily Gaith, Mental Powers, and Happiness.

All the above diseases require the aid of a duretic,
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SCHOL. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. TEACH. Neither is there any creature that is not manifest n his eight, but all things are naked and open unto the

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TEACH. The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, ome men count slackness; but is long-suffering to us. ot willing that any should perish, but that all should con

to repentance. 2 Pet. iii. 9.
SCHOL. For the wrath of God is revealed from he against all ungodilness and unrig hteousness of men who hold the truth in unrighteousness. Rom. i. 18. TEACH. Let no man deceive you with vain words; for be

forbearance, and long-suffering, not knowing that the good ness of God leadeth thee to repentance? Rom. ii. 4.

TEACH. Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst hou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is as high a thou know? Job xi. 7.

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